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•• ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Feels Heimwehr Rule

France Sees Financial Crisis

Cuba Unmuzzles the Press

Boston Met Washington at 24

Germany Gives Hope to Eden

New York Hails Rolling Stone

THE Austrian Government's ruthless suppression of the Socialists appears to have wrecked Chancellor Dollfuss and lifted the Heimwehr to power. The Chancellor finds his own party swept away, like other parties, and his support narrowed to popular and military organizations which are very weak. Even his Fatherland Front is taken out of his hands. Assistant Chancellor Emil Fey, as prominent in leading the Heimwehr as Prince von Starhemberg, is hailed as "Liberator of Austria from the Bolsheviks." Only two weeks ago the Heimwehr, or extreme Fascists, revolted in Tyrol to impose their wishes, and now they are pushing their will on all Austria. Thousands of Socialists are dropped from office, many arrested. A bitter clash of Heimwehr with Nazis looms unless a thing Dollfuss fears should happen—Heimwehr and Nazis may decide to pool together.

¶ France's semi-muzzled Chamber of Deputies speeds the budget bill toward passage, but does not escape a crisis probably involving devaluation of the franc. The budget balances on paper at about 48,500,000 francs, but estimates of receipts are high, and in completing frontier forts and meeting railroad deficits loans of 20,000,000,000 may be required. With the shipping of much gold to America and the many jars public confidence has had, such borrowing may be difficult—The franc may have to come down to send public confidence up.

¶ Cuba shows how far it has swung back toward normal by unmuzzling the press. Emeterio Sante Venia, secretary to the President, announces that the Government has annulled the decree of the Grau San Martin régime imposing heavy penalties on newspapers publishing anything that could be construed as of an alarmist nature. Under that law newspapers became practically government pawns—A free press is the sign of an Administration satisfied that it can rule as long as it has a right to and content with that.

¶ Boston, observing Washington's Birthday, turns back history's pages to review his first visit. This was in 1756, 20 years before he came as General to assume command of the Continentals beneath the Cambridge elm. He was a dapper Captain Washington, 24, in command of all Virginia troops. Another officer claimed precedence and Washington rode to Boston in mid-winter to defeat the usurper. He had two aides and Negro servants in splendid livery. The six-foot veteran of Fort Duquesne wore a gold-laced hat, a gold-and-scarlet sword sash—But on the next trip it was his spirit, not his body, that was seen to be shiningly adorned.

¶ Germany does not impress Anthony Eden, British Foreign Office emissary, as hopeless on the disarmament issue. After conversations in Berlin with Chancellor Hitler, Foreign Minister von Neurath and others, the visitor believes recent British and Italian notes have aided a willingness to agree. France's position on the Nazi storm troopers has been a stumblingblock. France says these 2,500,000 uniformed men are soldiers; Germany says not. Eden suggests a far smaller organization, frankly military, and is surprised at the immediate reaction he gets—The Germans seem to like the idea.

¶ Hawaii suddenly halts plans for celebrating the bi-centennial of Kamehameha I, "Napoleon of the Pacific," on the popular hero's account. The Legislature is about to vote funds for an eleborate festival in November, when Gov. Lawrence M. Judd sends word that the project is 22 years ahead of time. Local historians have accepted November, 1736, as the year of the liberator's birth, but the Governor sends lately discovered conclusive evidence that the real year was 1758—Yet Honolulu, without any special festival, is always a mighty good show.

¶ New York sees foremost women's organizations welcome home Miss Marjorie Shuler, the Monitor's gadabout correspondent, who has just circled Central and South America by air. No woman writer had previously made such a trip, nor, as Monitor readers realize, had any writer sent back more engaging stories of remote, romantic, richly endowed Latin republics. The International Federation of Women's Clubs will push open doors where Miss Shuler has knocked and peeped in. A rolling stone gathers no moss—But it does pick up a whale of a lot of truly valuable things.

¶ Japan's new Ambassador, Hiroshi Saito, sees no war in sight between Japan and the United States—And none just around the corner, either.

Air-Mail Talks Out In Open, Brown Asserts

Former Postal Head Says No Qualified Company Was Excluded

Questioned by Black

Explains Extensions as Made on Request of Various Members of Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—After weeks of preliminary hearings, the air-mail inquiry got down to the real heart of the charges against Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General in the Hoover Administration, today. These related to the conferences of a dozen or more air-mail operators at Washington in May and June, 1930, at which discussions of new contract allocations were held.

Opponents of Mr. Brown, including Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, claim these meetings were "spoils conferences," that only favored companies were admitted, that lower bids were thrown out for higher bids and that the chief purpose was to find ways of avoiding competitive bidding. Proceedings at this conference were the chief basis for the Administration's drastic action annulling all private domestic air contracts.

Mr. Brown today made the specific assertion that no air-mail company was excluded from the conferences which could comply with the qualifications set up under the Watres Act, which were four in number: that the company should own and operate its own air line service; that it should have had six months' experience in flying; that it should have carried on a "fixed daily schedule," and that it should have operated over 250 miles.

Pioneer Experience

The Watres Act put a premium on pioneer experience in the service, explained Mr. Brown, and such pioneers alone were summoned to attend. Senator Black repeatedly attempted to break down this explanation by citing the name of specific companies who have since complained that they were banned, but in each case Mr. Brown quoted one of the qualifications.

As has frequently happened in the course of the investigation, the Senator from Alabama eventually dropped the line of inquiry inconclusively and turned to another phase of the attack on Mr. Brown.

From the point of view of the newspaper correspondents who sit as a sort of informal jury on the course of events so far, it must be said that Senator Black has failed to draw out damaging revelations from Mr. Brown, or to raise an issue which the former member of the Hoover Cabinet was not able to explain, at least with seeming plausibility.

Mr. Brown took the aggressive himself for a brief period, and momentarily seemed to turn the tables on his opponent. The question was the alleged breach of faith on Mr. Brown's part in licensing new air-mail routes after the 1932 election and following the writing of a letter to Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas and Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, the latter chairman of the House air-mail committee, promising no extensions would be made. Senator Black has charged that at least two such extensions were made.

Extensions Explained

Mr. Brown explained that the two extensions were agreed upon prior to his letter; that one, from Buffalo to Cleveland, was made at Representative Mead's own strong desire, and that the second, from North Dakota to Billings, Mont., was agreed to on the wish of Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, and Senator Henrik Shipstead (F. L.) of Minnesota, all hostile to the Hoover Administration. Here again, after apparently satisfying himself with the information, Senator Black turned to another

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

In Coming Monitors

Come to Our Party!

says Nancy Jean, one of a joyous group of youngsters who will brighten Friday's Monitor. The Monitor Camera Club has attracted hundreds of pictures packed with human interest, and the special display of children's pictures will make your visit to the Daily Features page worth while.

Housework Was Beneath Her

(So she thought)

Then she put into it all her college training and business experience and—but read about it on the Women's Activities page on Friday.

When Washington Came to Boston in February, 1756

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Century-Old City Greeted Colonel

Upper Left—View of Boston at the Time of Washington's First Visit. Upper Right—George Washington. Lower Left—Gov. William Shirley. Lower Center—Gov. Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. Lower Right—The Province House, Seat of Government Until the Revolution.

Washington Rode To Boston to Gain Right of Command

Gov. Shirley Backed Him to Outrank Captain Seeking Powers

Busy Boston leans on the snow shovel today long enough to plan its part in the nation's tribute to George Washington tomorrow on the 202nd anniversary of his birth.

History records little of Washington's first visit to Boston and that meager bit is overshadowed by the momentous events of his second visit when he rode under the Cambridge elm and took command of the Continentals.

It was a question of military precedence which brought Washington to Boston 20 years before the Revolution broke the silence of the American wilderness with a hailstorm of musket balls at Concord Bridge.

Colonial Colonel

Washington was 24 years old. He was the colonel commanding all the military of Virginia by the decree of pudgy Robert Dinwiddie, royal Governor of the Old Dominion. At least Washington was in full command until along came one Captain Dagworthy to claim the supreme rank by virtue of a commission from the Crown.

Dagworthy claimed precedence over all colonial commissions in Virginia. Washington appealed to Governor Dinwiddie who politely sidestepped the question by passing the responsibility to Governor Shirley of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Needs of Foreign Service Both Basic and Emergency Assured of House Support

Greatest Need Is Relief From Pay Cuts and Depreciated Dollar

Quick Passage Expected of Bill to Ease Lot of Diplomats

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Support of the Democratic majority for the McReynolds bill to relieve the financial distress of the American diplomatic service was indicated yesterday by Speaker Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois.

At the same time the minority leader, Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York indicated that he would not oppose the measure, although he declined to take a definite stand in its favor on the ground that while he favored general relief legislation for all American citizens, he would not single out any particular class for relief in preference to others.

The statements of the two leaders were accepted as assuring prompt passage of the relief measure which was yesterday given privileged status in the House by the Rules Committee and should come up for a vote shortly after final action on the new tax bill. It is certain there will be no organized opposition from either party as such. Administration support coupled with equally enthusiastic support from many in Republican ranks is considered to assure early and favorable action.

Diplomacy in Rags

Seventh of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Former United States Minister to Hungary

In considering the problems of the foreign service, it is necessary to bear in mind that they are of two sorts—emergency and basic. The emergency problems are those created by the cuts in the existing pay and allowances resulting from the Government's program of economy and the depreciation of the dollar.

The annual cuts in the interest of economy, including the 15 per cent flat reduction of salary and the discontinuance or severe cutting down of rent, representation and post allowances, amount to about $1,700,000, divided as follows:

15 per cent salary reduction	$650,000
Restoration of rent allowance	775,000
Restoration of post allowance	200,000
Restoration of representation allowance	125,000

From the above figures it is clear that the sum required to restore the pay and allowances of the foreign service to the 1931 level is infinitesimal compared to the present expenditures of the Government for all manner of relief and recovery purposes.

The further sum needed to compensate foreign service officers for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

By Henry T. Rainey

Speaker of the House

I am thoroughly in sympathy with whatever form of relief for the American Diplomatic Service the House Foreign Affairs Committee decides is necessary, and will do all I can to assure the passage of any bill they sponsor. I believe the bill will pass.

There is no question about the extreme hardships which the service is experiencing and I believe it should be accorded prompt and adequate relief.

The Christian Science Monitor is to be commended for calling attention in Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's series, "Diplomacy in Rags," to the actual distress in the diplomatic service which is endangering the efficiency of that branch of the Government.

By Bertrand H. Snell

Minority Leader in the House

I am not only interested in relieving the diplomat.

I am also interested in the millions of other people who are working for a salary for the Government and in increasing the purchasing power of millions of people who are not in Government employ, but who are also experiencing the effect of the devaluation of the dollar and the impossibility of meeting living conditions in this country.

I think we should stop class legislation and do what we can for all our people at the same time.

Cuba Annuls Press Decree

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Señor Emeterio Sante Venia, Secretary to the Presidency, announced today that the Cuban Government had annulled a decree which imposed penalties upon newspapers publishing news "considered of an alarmist nature."

Red Tape Snipped For Public Works In Massachusetts

State to Sell $17,000,000 in Bonds at Estimated Rate of 3½ P. C.

Powerful shears snipped off a long piece of red tape in Washington yesterday and Massachusetts found itself actually on the verge of being able to spend nearly $25,000,000 on public works projects. Jobs for many new thousands loomed distinctly for the first time since this part of the recovery program was announced.

The State has waited for many months to see the real launching of the much-talked of PWA program. And the approval of these funds—$24,241,599 to be exact—by federal authorities yesterday comes at a time when gradual demobilization of the CWA army probably would begin putting some men back in the bread lines.

Massachusetcts, in order to finance its share of the $22,000,000 scheduled for strictly state projects, will sell $17,000,000 worth of its bonds to the public, probably at a rate of 3½ per cent.

It was the decision to proceed under this plan, instead of borrowing the 30 per cent of the total allotment from the Government at 4 per cent, which served to cut the tape and resulted in official approval of the total applied for on all projects, both state and municipal. Necessary legislation to allow this method of financing already has been enacted.

Under government provisions public works projects were to be financed by the Government, with 70 per cent of the money to be given directly as a grant, and the remaining 30 per cent to be loaned to the state or municipality. By arranging to finance its own share of the funds, Massachusetts has saved more than $1,000,000 and has tended to speed up the whole program.

Mr. Henry Lafavour, chairman of the Emergency Public Wages Commission, notified Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the state PFA advisory board of the decision in Washington yesterday and advised that the money will be almost immediately available. In fact, shovels will begin to fly, Mr. Lafavour indicated, perhaps even before the State disposes of its bonds.

Reich to Level Social Barriers

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—Social pedigree in Germany must go, a National Socialist Government spokesman warned members of the nobility yesterday.

No matter how ancient their titles may be, bluebloods must come down out of their exclusive sphere and join the common throng.

This was made clear by Herr Hans Engel, National Socialist Labor Trustee for Berlin and Brandenburg, who took advantage of an opportunity to address the German Association of Noblemen (Adelsgenossenschaft) and lectured its members on the necessity of class coöperation.

"You are like all the other people of Germany, and you must acquire the new community spirit of the new German state," he said, adding this blunt warning: "You cannot any longer segregate yourselves from the rest of the people."

Motif Threads Sharply Appear

Two R's Stand Out in the Pattern the Administration Has on Its Looms

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The pattern of national government today revealed again the two main threads—sometimes intertwined—that have run through the Administration since March 4.

The two threads are: recovery and reform.

Almost all of the day's significant developments here tie into one or both of these continuous strands. That is how government is operating today.

Work for the Workless:

At least 6,555,000 people have been put back on jobs, either by private industry or by the Government, since the Roosevelt Administration came in, according to today's Department of Labor figures. Of these, some 2,000,000 were in private industry, 3,800,000 in civil works, 330,000 in CCC camps, 265,000 in public works, and 160,000 in state road projects. A more sanguine statistician, General Johnson, estimated in his speech last night that 3,000,000 had been put back to work by NRA codes. They are more cold-blooded in the Department of Labor. The January drop in employment was as much as 500,000, but its percentage is lower than the usual seasonal layoff.

Where It Comes From:

And, over in the Treasury, statisticians were amazedly contemplating today the largest assembling of cash in the history of the world. At this moment they have $5,004,170,654 in ready cash. That will pay for a lot of recovery pump-priming. The colossal total comes more than half from the "profit" on the write-up of the Treasury's gold reserves. Much of the rest is from two recent security flotations. The latest appeal to the public for subscriptions for recovery, a bid for a cool $800,000,000, was oversubscribed more than four times, it was shown today. The public debt this morning stands at $26,044,103,964. And still President Roosevelt is not spending as fast as the money rolls in. They are predicting something in the nature of a tax rebate after a year or two more of this.

How It Could Make Jobs:

Meanwhile, money is not enough. It must be put to work. So the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Streamlined College Girl Puts Old Models Aside

Women College Deans Say So, and They Speak With Conviction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 21—The modern college girl, as a streamlined model with greater purpose and better vision of the road ahead, is an improvement on the "old-fashioned-girl" type, it was brought out here yesterday at the opening of the conference of the National Association of Deans of Women.

Women deans, who are experts in girl engineering, did not put it just that way but, in the language of the day, that is what they meant.

Modern college girls, like their old-fashioned sisters, look on marriage and home-making as the most desirable career in life, according to Dean Agnes Ellen Harris of the University of Alabama, president of the Association of the Deans of Women.

Only the modern girl differs from the girl of years ago in that she frankly admits she is looking forward to marriage. The old-fashioned girl bashfully shook her head on the marriage subject. She considered marriage as a need rather than a choice. The modern college girl views it as a fellowship in which she is equal.

There is a greater spirit of independence among girls now. More and more of them are preparing for self-support, said Dean Harriet M. Allyn of Mount Holyoke College.

She and Miss Harris agreed that girls of today are breaking away from dictation by group standards of morality. They are just as good as the old-fashioned girl was, but not because of fear of public opinion. Their morality springs from their own inner consciousness.

Girls of today are more serious-minded than girls were in the years of prosperity, declared Dean Margaret S. Morriss of Pembroke College. Many of their parents have been hit by the depression and they recognize and courageously accept responsibility. All are working for something definite in life and consequently scholarship is high. Fewer girls than ever before are going to college just "for fun."

High school and college graduates who have received diplomas but not jobs in the past four years constitute one of our greatest national problems, Mr. Sherwood D. Shankland, executive secretary of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, told the deans at a luncheon meeting.

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

The man who officially represented the United States in Austria from 1930 to 1933 should have some useful information about the "powder keg of Europe"; so, if you are interested in European affairs and their relation to peace, don't miss the first article in the weekly Magazine Section. While on the subject of peace, read about the kind that passeth misunderstanding, the second article in the section, written by our General News Editor.

Mr. Abbot lays aside his rapier and lunges forth with a bludgeon today. He bluntly says that if the Government can send the flower of a nation's youth into the trenches, labor and capital also should be subject to conscription. He sees fewer wars if the profit motive is removed. Why not give wide circulation to his "Watching the World Go By" today?

Your friend who is studying Spanish will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

No paper tomorrow. But on Friday you will find another Women's Activities page, Mr. Abbot again, and more Facts About the Bible.

Factory Smoke Is Gay Mantle To Worcester

Means Full Dinner Pails, Men Tramping to Work and Fat Pay Rolls

Welfare Roll Fades

NRA Gets Deserved Credit but General Business Pick-Up Is Chief Factor

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 21—President Roosevelt's Blue Eagle flew over this city today and was so impressed with what he saw that he swooped down on the City Hall tower and screeched with delight.

Black smoke! Men swinging along with almost forgotten dinner pails! Busy streets! People with heads up!

The picture is no optimist's dream. Since a year ago Worcester's industrial pay roll has jumped 51 per cent, and its welfare roll and expenditures both have dropped 37 per cent.

Once dreary lines waiting for weekly food rations now wait before factory pay windows.

And just to make the portrait complete: bank clearings, showing the amount of money people spend by check, have increased from $3,816,000 in April, 1933, to $5,654,000 in January this year, a rise of nearly 50 per cent; electrical power consumption has increased 50 per cent since January, 1933; the number of persons employed in industry has multiplied by more than 40 per cent since December, 1933; and the number of man-hours worked has forged upward also by over 40 per cent.

The Reason—Roosevelt

Dry statistics, perhaps, but ask that friend of the inquiring reporter, the average Worcester citizen, what he thinks of such reading. And ask him what he thinks is the reason for it all.

"Roosevelt," he replies emphatically. And he normally is pretty much of a Republican.

Republican or Democrat, banker or mill-hand, he is enthusiastic in his praise of the recovery program. He points to the remarkable efficiency of the CWA here, by which more than 2000 needy have been taken directly off the welfare roll, and which after keeping more than 6000 heads of families employed for nearly four months has more than $153,000 left of its appropriation of $981,000; and, of course, he turns inevitably to the belching smokestacks just inside the broken ring of low hills surrounding the city.

"It's the NRA," he insists.

Of course the adding of wage earners and the swelling of pay rolls isn't wholly or directly due to the automatic effects of the industrial codes. The pick-up rather is a reflection of an honest-to-goodness pick-up in business generally.

Pat Parallel Tells Story

For example, the increase in electrical power consumption corresponds almost identically with the pay-roll increase. Under the industrial codes hours were reduced and more men put to work, but it wouldn't follow necessarily that such an automatic process would immediately bring about an increase in the total pay roll or a parallel increase in the production and consumption of goods.

The recovery program, in Worcester at least, is inclined to do just about what it was intended to do, and not in an artificial, automatic way. Then, too, Worcester's industries don't sell their goods exclusively in Worcester. They find their markets all over the United States. They reflect, in other words, the trend of business throughout the nation, but by diversification—a circumstance that may contain considerable of the answer to the whole reason why—they are able to concentrate all the favorable influences of spasmodic improvements in various lines, right here in one city.

Has Diverse Industries

Included among the 1500 or so industries in the city is steel and steel products; machine tools and accessories; textiles; paper and paper products; leather and leather products; public utilities; textile machinery; and clothing. Each of these is a major industry, not just an isolated factory or two.

Steel, paper, cloth, leather. Isn't that diversification?

But, points out Mr. Clifford L. Fahlstrom, secretary of the industrial bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, other cities have diversified industries, other cities have the same NRA and CWA to help them, and Worcester has no natural resources or special geographical or transportation advantages.

"Perhaps," he ventures, "there's something about the initiative, enterprise and coöperative spirit of our people."

Perhaps there is.

Building Up Jobs Machine

For example, if one Mr. Alfred E. Burbank, assistant director under Mr. Hammond B. Douglas, local CWA administrator, is representative of his townspeople, there is logic in what Mr. Fahlstrom suggests.

Mr. Burbank didn't begin at his hobby of relieving the unemployed when the CWA was launched. He's been at it for years. As a welfare worker he built up an organization, which, with institution of the CWA, served as a nucleus about which has revolved an amazingly smooth-running machine.

Motif Threads Sharply Appear

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Two R's Stand Out in the Pattern the Administration Has on Its Looms

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(Continued from Page 1)

Administration is studying plans for reopening the capital market to heavy industry, the kind that creates employment. A system of intermediate industrial banks over the nation is proposed. The plan is favored by the most conservative bankers in the country: members of the Federal Reserve Board's Advisory Council, who are meeting here. They also would like to se a relaxation of the Securities Act, passed at the last session, to permit freer issuance of industrial securities. President Roosevelt, four of the nation's leading bankers and all indications point toward a new one to shoot out credit where it will do good.

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And Making Other Jobs:

Simultoneously, on Capitol Hill, hearings on the 30-hour week continued. General Johnson and Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, today stoutly claimed that NRA codes, not a flat minimum, would create more jobs. General Johnson attempted to portray industrial sentiment by saying that if the bill were passed, he had no doubt "industry would do a double back somersault." Mr. Swope, however, significantly admitted that if "chiseling" were eliminated under NRA codes, two or three million more men might find jobs. He did, too, favor old-age or retirement insurance and unemployment insurance, on a contributory basis. In this stand he joined most social workers, who, however, would make such insurance compulsory, in the effort to lay a backlog against the recurrent peril of depression.

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What of Reporters:

To President Roosevelt 150 anxious and eager reporters, standing on tiptoe in his crowded office, clamored: "Do you want us to take a day off each week, or can we save up?" This was reaction to his press code letter, asking a 40-hour five-day week for reporters on bigger papers. He told the correspondents to use their own judgment, and then had to face a barrage of questions about the mammoth press associations which are not under any code and yet in Washington nearly outnumber reporters for individual papers. The President said that the—[libelous]—Association would come under the Country Club code. A zealous correspondent then informed the President that a "long time ago the press associations said they would probably come under the newspaper code, but they haven't been heard from since!"

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General Johnson Again:

The NRA chief last night put his oar into the troubled sea with another splash. For recovery he announced a general review of NRA codes at two great public meetings to begin March 4, with an open season on criticism. And then, singling out one specimen of criticism, a current series being published in the Washington Post, he lashed into the sharpest invective of his recent public career.

The constructive side of his speech means that existing codes will get a general and important revamping. His criticism was welcomed with scarcely seemly glee by the Washington Post, whose front page fairly crows this morning. "The rodent blood" that General Johnson detected in the anonymous writer of a series which nobody had thought particularly attacked the NRA or its gallant leader, has already become one of the classic phrases of the time!

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And More Money:

Finally, in this history of the day's recovery developments came Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to support a bill legalizing RFC loans to municipalities. He protested despairingly at a possible end of civil works; said cities were at the mercy of the "money lenders," and shivered an incidental lance upon the state Legislature which has not permitted him to economize.

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Now for Reform:

Most of the points already chronicled contain the seeds both of out-and-out business restoration, and the simultaneous elimination of abuses. Thus the 30-hour week project, the NRA codes, etc., are all measures of national planning which go far beyond the aims of a mere business boom. But the clean-up extends still farther.

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Bootleggers:

President Roosevelt frankly confessed that the high price of legal liquor, at least, was still perpetuating bootleggers. He said his aides were studying the problem of getting both import and excise taxes to where the government would secure revenue without protecting the bootleg product. Imports, he said, have been for below expectations, probably because of a $7 a gallon import tax. And the FACA again opened the door to unlimited imports of American type whiskies. The import quotas fixed through painful negotiation with foreign governments have proved ridiculous; nobody wants to bring in nearly as much liquor as is authorized. Answer: bootleggers. Repeal, the Administration regretfully confesses, has not outlawed them.

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Army Contracts:

The District of Columbia grand jury has got deeper into graft charges in military purchases at every step, and today heard Col. Frederick H. Payne, predecessor of Mr. Harry H. Woodring as Assistant Secretary of War. Colonel Payne was said to have had conferences with Mr. Joseph Silverman of New York and Washington, whose dealings are under investigation.

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Fundamentals:

Meanwhile, Congressional committees studied possibility of government manufacture of much of its munitions to eliminate excessive profits and graft. They ran into a stone wall of opposition from Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, who said the service could not possibly build sufficient planes for its use.

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Air Mail:

This sensational angle of the graft hunt cleared up somewhat today as Representative Mead, chief authority on the contracts, announced that the service would go back into private hands just as fast as honest contracts could be written.

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Finally, High Pressure:

If the Government picture seems scattered, breathless and diverse, the reason is that today 23 different congressional committees were sitting simultaneously while the whole bowl of alphabet soup down-town bubbled as vigorously as ever and President Roosevelt from the White House conducted a mammoth news-source all his own. Despite the three-score workers for one news association, not a man from any organization or newspaper was free to report General Johnson when he appeared before a Senate committee! That's news!

Lone Sugar Maple—'Help! Help!'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Canada Ready for Pact On Reciprocity Basis

OTTAWA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Canada stands ready to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States along lines that will be fair to both nations, Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons Feb. 19.

For the past nine months informal discussions have been carried on in Washington and when President Roosevelt is given tariff bargaining powers by Congress, they will continue in more concrete form, Mr. Bennett said.

Wedell Wins Air Race

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21 (AP)—Jimmy Wedell, Louisiana's premier air pilot, won the repeatedly delayed final speed event of the Pan-American air races here when he sent his famous plane the "44" over a 30-mile course at 210.8 miles an hour. It was a free-for-all event, originally scheduled for 50 miles. Wedell took $630 of the $1400 purse.

Heimwehr's Power In Austria Grows With Great Speed

Fey New Dominant Figure, With Dollfuss' Backing Rapidly Decreasing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 21—Events in Austria make it more and more evident that the power of the Little Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, is decreasing, while the power of the Heimwehr (Home Guard) under Vice-Chancellor Maj. Emil Fey and Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg is increasing. Major Fey is now the dominant figure as hero of the day.

Dr. Dollfusss own party, along with every other party has disappeared and popular and military organizations behind him are very weak.

Victory of the extreme Fascists is remarkably rapid for it was only two weeks ago they "revolted in the Tyrol" in order to impose their absolute demands. They followed this with similar uprisings in other provinces, then launched a successful attack on the Socialists and are now imposing their will everywhere.

All semi-autonomous provincial governments are being suspended. This week Austria's nine "lands" or provinces will be placed under a governor responsible almost exclusively to the central power.

Pronounced Socialists in Vienna's beautiful municipal dwellings are to be put out. Every Socialist enterprise, including workers' banks, has been stopped or completely made over. Scores of Socialist employees have been dismissed from service, many being arrested. This is all in harmony with the political course of the Heimwehr.

Even the "Fatherland Front" which Chancellor Dollfuss formed to support him has been taken out of the hands of the Little Chancellor's men and given to persons nearer the Heimwehr.

The next question facing them is what to do about the National Socialist danger. Herr Theodor Habicht, the German whom Chancellor Hitler placed in charge of the Austrian National Socialists, has given the Vienna Government a week's armistice but announced that after that he will continue his vigorous attack. That can only be met by force—or by agreement. While the former seems probable at the moment, the possibility of reconciliation between the Heimwehr and the National Socialists cannot be ruled out. Much depends upon the success of the Suvich mission.

The Italian Foreign Minister's visit to Central Europe signifies a new attempt on the part of Premier Mussolini to bring a close economic and perhaps, even a political rapprochement between Austria, Hungary and Italy. Future orientation of this part of the world is therefore very much in the melting pot.

Moderation and conciliation were the keynote of the address wherein Dr. Dollfuss paid a last tribute to 49 soldiers, policemen and volunteers who fell here in the attack against the Socialists.

The same attitude characterizes the women's organization comprising all religious and social groups which has been formed here to work for reconciliation of all classes. They will devote particular attention to workers' families which are much discouraged and embittered by recent events.

Sunday Movies Ruled Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The operation of motion picture shows in Atlanta on Sunday, regardless of whether a portion of the proceeds is contributed to charity, was declared a violation of the old Sunday blue law by a Supreme Court decision. This ruling will block plans for Sunday baseball here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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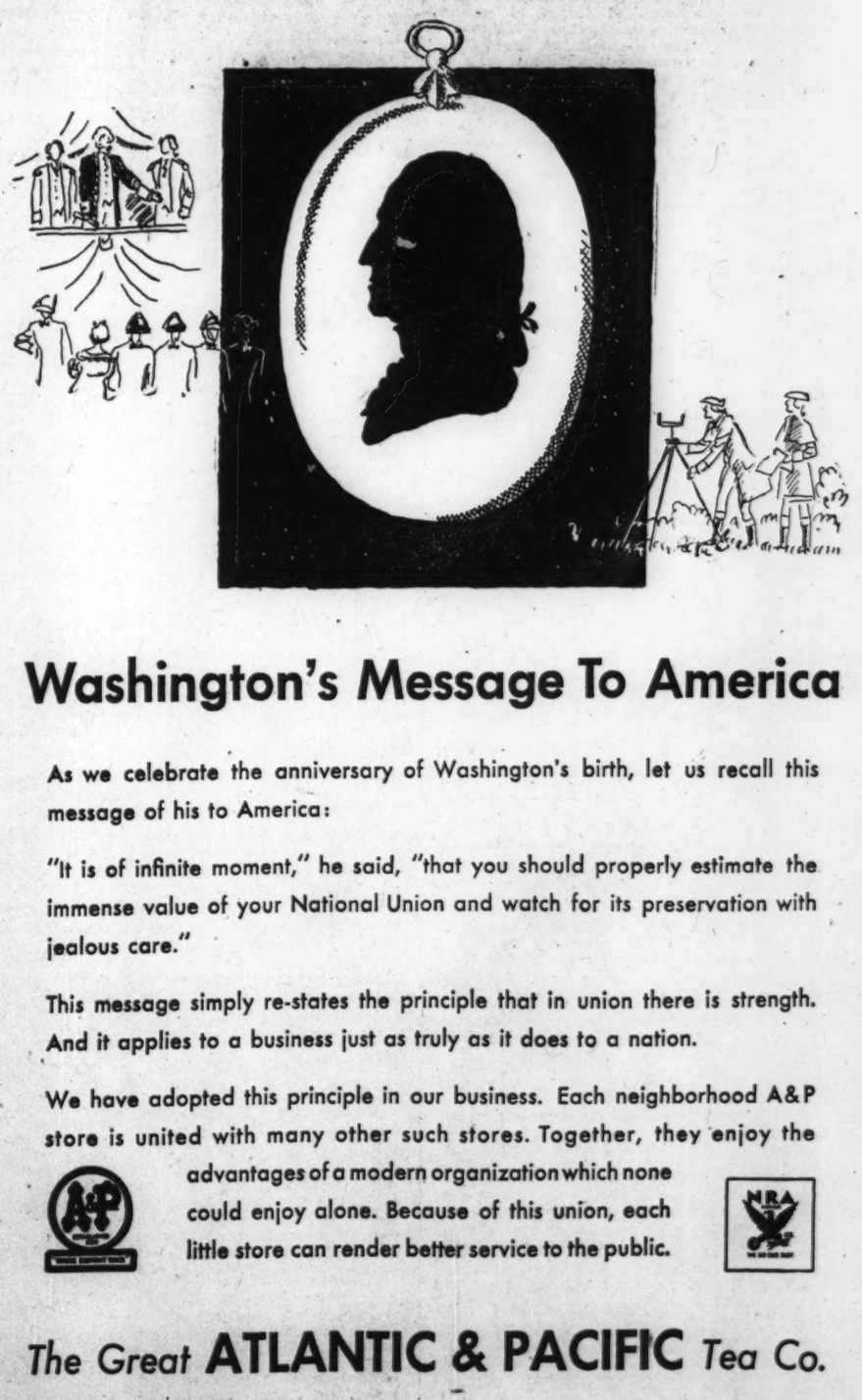
Washington's Message To America
As we celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birth, let us recall this message of his to America:
"It is of infinite moment," he said, "that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union and watch for its preservation with jealous care."
This message simply re-states the principle that in union there is strength. And it applies to a business just as truly as it does to a nation.
We have adopted this principle in our business. Each neighborhood A&P store is united with many other such stores. Together, they enjoy the advantages of a modern organization which none could enjoy alone. Because of this union, each little store can render better service to the public.
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The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

New Doctrine of Coöperation With World a 'Neighborhood' In Peace and Content Visioned

Secretary Wallace Urges Clean-Cut Program of Planned International Trade or Barter as Step Toward a New Social Discipline

The following is the second of three articles entitled "America Must Choose," in which Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, analyzes some of the nation's greatest problems.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—That the right kind of world trade leads to peace, and that mankind has such mental and spiritual powers as to replace the doctrine of the struggle for existence by the higher law of coöperation, are fundamental truths laid down by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his study of world trade published this week.

In a summary of the first section of his monograph issued by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, published yesterday in The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Wallace's answer to the self-containment school was fully given. In the next to last chapter of his study, he gives his "Approach to a World Neighborhood."

Analyzing American policy—with relevance to the decisions which President Roosevelt must soon make, Mr. Wallace writes:

International Trade

"A clean-cut program of planned international trade or barter would be far less likely to get us into war, I think, than the attempts to function internationally as sellers, yet nationalistically as buyers, inaugurated under Presidents Harding and Coolidge and followed by President Hoover. Such tactics pursued in the past by older nations led to bloody foreclosure proceedings, at the piont of guns. Not dissimilar current programs in other countries have created a dangerous degree of tension throughout the civilized world.

"It comes to this: If we insist upon selling without buying, we have to lend our surplus to foreign countries, and never take it back. It stays abroad. But we still think we own it, and that makes us figure out ways and means of keeping the investment safe. We must have some security that transcends the good faith of the borrower. There is no surer path to war.

"The method of reciprocal trade, on the other hand, leads to peace. It makes no sales without providing opportunities for the buyers to pay the bill. Since the bill does not remain outstanding indefinitely, and does not have to be collected at the point of a gun, it makes new business easy to get and profitable.

"A neighborhood of trade—with actual goods exchanged, not goods for promises to be collected later on at any cost—here, admittedly is a situation far from present realities; but it is worth considering.

"In all civilized lands today we stand appalled by the tragic nonsense of misery and want in the midst of tremendous world stocks of essential goods.

Catch a Larger Vision

"I am deeply concerned in this because I know that the social machines set up by this new American administration will break down unless they are inspired by men who in their hearts catch a larger vision than the hard-driving profit motives of the past. Our people on the street and on the soil must change their attitude concerning the nature of man and the nature of human society. They must develop the capacity to envision a coöperative objective and be willing to pay the price to attain it.

"It is a belief often expressed nowadays that men are born greedy, with a strong self-seeking strain of meanness inherent in their make-up; and that you can't change human nature. I cannot believe it. It sounds to me like a sheltering modern rationalization built from the despised and all but forgotten Puritan concept that only man is vile. The real need now is not to change human nature but to give it a new chance.

"I do not find that men, in general, whether you talk and work with them out in the country, or in great cities, are naturally mean."

Mr. Wallace goes on to point out that the way to bring out right qualities in men is to remove their fears and sense of insecurity. And he writes:

"Our present administration calls for action that will bring a restored confidence, at the base. It calls for direct and courageous correction of layoffs and foreclosures and of paralyzing fear. Until we can cast out fear from the base of our structure we shall never be free of it at the top."

He continues:

"Business men operating as individuals on the animal plane can destroy us no matter how great our scientific discoveries. As a matter of fact, the greater the discoveries, the more certain the destruction, with things as they are.

Dramatic Moment

"We are approaching in the world today one of the most dramatic moments in history. Will we allow catastrophe to overtake us and, as a result force us to retire to a more simple, peasantlike form of existence, or will we meet the challenge and expand our hearts, so that we are fitted to wield with safety the power which is ours almost for the asking?

"The religious keynote, the economic keynote, the scientific keynote of the new age must be the overwhelming realization that mankind now has such mental and spiritual powers and such control over nature that the doctrine of the struggle for existence is definitely outmoded and replaced by the higher law of coöperation. When coöperation becomes a living reality in the spiritual sense of the term, when we have defined certain broad objectives which we all want to attain, when we can feel the significance of the forces at work not merely in our own lives, not merely in our own class, not merely in our own nation, but in the world as a whole—then the vision of Isaiah and the insight of Christ will be on their way toward realization.

"This coöperation to which I refer depends for its strength on a revival of a deep recognition on the part of the individual that the world is in very truth one world, that human nature is such that all men can look on each other as brothers, that the potentialities of nature and science are so far-reaching as to remove many of the ancient limitations. This concept which now seems cloudy and vague to practical people must be more than the religious experience of the mystic. It must grow side by side with a new social discipline which leaves free the soul of man. Never has there been such a glorious chance to develop this feeling as in this country today."

Foreign Service Need Basic and Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

the depreciation of the dollar, using the foreign exchange rates of Jan. 10 of this year, would amount to only about $1,400,000. Added to the sum required for the restoration of the curtailed allowances, it means that for an expenditure of a little more than $3,000,000 a year the personnel of the foreign service could be restored to its 1931 status. An additional sum of $1,200,000 would make it possible to repay losses in foreign exchange incurred by foreign service officers since last April.

So much for measures to meet the emergency. The need for permanent improvements was realized several years ago and resulted in the passage of the Moses-Linthicum bill, which authorized certain allowances for rent, heat, light and entertainment. These allowances granted in 1931 and part of 1932 were a great improvement and did much to raise the morale of the foreign service officers.

But they did not go far enough. What is required is, in the first place, an adequate base pay for all officials residing abroad from ambassadors to clerks. While in some instances the bases at present established are adequate, certain changes are desirable.

In the second place, it is essential that rent, post and representation allowances be permanently reëstablished and be adjusted to the new costs of living in various capitals. This will be particularly important if the dollar is permanently devalued. Only thus will it be possible to provide adequate funds to cover the loss in exchange.

Should Be Flexible

The allowances should be sufficiently flexible to provide against changes in costs of living due to local conditions. At the same time they should recognize the varying demands imposed on foreign service officers of different ranks in connection with official entertainments and such items as Fourth of July celebrations, etc.

In the third place, suitable living quarters should be provided for the chiefs of mission, both consular and diplomatic, and if possible for the senior diplomatic secretaries. These quarters should be owned and furnished by the Government and the upkeep provided out of government funds. In a number of posts the Government has already acquired residences. There is no reason why the cost of acquiring suitable embassies, legations and consulates in those countries indebted to the American Government cannot be paid for by the foreign governments and deducted from their debts to us.

The details of a program providing a living wage for our representatives abroad must be worked out by the Department of State. The enactment of such a program into law will be facilitated if the country makes plain to Congress its wish that its representatives abroad shall live—if not as well as the representatives of great powers such as Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan—at least as well as the representatives of Central American and central European states.

Two Good Reasons

There are two reasons why this is desirable: not only is it a matter of national pride that our representatives abroad shall live in dignified quarters and in suitable style, but until the foreign service is organized on a paying basis it necessarily excludes from its ranks persons who have no independent income. Even before the recent cuts and the losses due to depreciation, none of the embassies and only two or three of the legations could be run on the allowances provided by the Government.

That the pay and allowances for those in the lower branches of the foreign service—both consular and diplomatic—must furnish a living wage is all the more important, in view of the desirability of obtaining and retaining the services of trained diplomats as ambassadors and ministers. The practice in the last decade or more has been that only about a third of the ministers, and perhaps a fifth of the ambassadors, have been "career men," i. e., have come up through the ranks of the foreign service. It is desirable that an even larger proportion be drawn from the foreign service. But so long as the service is inadequately paid, it holds little attraction for men of the energy and character to furnish desirable material for career diplomats.

Good Men May Be Lost

It has at the present time a large number of younger men of an exceptionally high grade due to the improved allowances made a few years ago but since withdrawn. Many of these men, however, are now contemplating resigning—and unfortunately it is usually the better men who leave first, lured by tempting offers from outside.

In the criticism of appointments of very rich men to the principal embassies during the last two or three decades, the fact that as the service is now organized an independent income is undispensable has usually been overlooked. Men of wealth have been chosen—in part, perhaps, because of their contributions to the party—but chiefly because no others can afford to pay for the luxury of being an ambassador.

In the case of the late Walter H. Page, for example, President Wilson, knowing his income to be inadequate, privately asked mutual friends to underwrite a sum to help defray the expenses in excess of the government allowances. This practice is obviously undesirable, and is fundamentally wrong in that it places on private shoulders responsibility for expenses which are rightly part of the official costs of representing the American Government abroad.

The tenet involved is so simple that it is surprising that it has been so little understood—that the Government should pay for all necessary expenditures incurred in line of duty by its official representatives abroad. The country permits Congressmen to put their relatives on their pay rolls and go on junkets. Why should it not enable its foreign service officers to live without drawing on their own funds?

Narcotic Education By Radio Commenced With O'Ryan Speech

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The eighth annual observance of Narcotic Education Week is on throughout the United States today following its inauguration by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner of New York, in a nation-wide radio hook-up yesterday. The next feature of the program will be a radiocast address by Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, one-time American Ambassador to Turkey, Saturday afternoon. Capt. Richmond P. Hobson is president of the association sponsoring the campaign.

The celebration is coincident with putting into operation the Geneva convention on narcotic drugs. Captain Hobson referred to this as "one of the most important treaties ever concluded among the nations." It limits the manufacture of narcotic drugs and regulates the distribution of drugs lawfully manufactured in order to keep them from diversion into the channels of illicit trade.

Captain Hobson described the purposes of anti-narcotic education as manifold.

"One objective is to protect both the personal and community welfare of individuals," he said. "It is hoped also to prepare a sound basis of public opinion for legislation."

Packard Motor Car Net

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company, announced that preliminary figures indicated the company's net profits for 1933, from operations and other additions to surplus, would amount to approximately $500,000. The net loss for the previous year was $6,824,312.

Democratic in Deed as Well as Party

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Family

Left to Right—Robert, Mrs. Wallace, the Secretary, Jean and Henry A. Wallace, Jr.

Europe and Japan Buying Big Cargoes Of Chilean Nitrate

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Feb. 21 (AP)—Marine men remarked today upon the passage through the Panama Canal at present of unusually large shipments of nitrate—an essential of war.

They noted that ships loaded with nitrate, used in the manufacture of high explosives, are going to the Azores, for transshipment of the cargoes to England, France and Russia and westward to Japan.

Nitrate totaling 93,604 tons has passed through the canal this month alone. The twelfth shipment since Feb. 1 was given transit Monday.

Shipments of scrap iron, steel, lead and cotton en route from the United States to Japan also pass almost daily. These commodities also are used in the manufacture of war articles. Such cargoes have been frequent since last year. Scrap material is being shipped from New York, Savannah, New York, Texas, Alabama, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk.

Persons close to the Chilean nitrate industry recently denied in New York that there were any unusual shipments of nitrates from Chile abroad. Shipments to Japan have been purely seasonal, they maintained, while Russia has been developing her own synthetic nitrates and therefore has not been buying from Chile.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The preliminary report of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company for 1933 shows net loss of $8,342,901 after taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion. This compares with loss of $13,272,783 in 1932.

Name of Wallace Ranks High In Capital on Farm Matters

Father of Present Secretary of Agriculture Also Held Same Portfolio, and Grandfather Was Farm Editor—Is Real Dirt Farmer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—"A" as in agriculture. That is an easy way to remember what the middle initial of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is. Otherwise, it is easy to get him mixed with his father, Henry C. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding Cabinet, or his grandfather plain Henry Wallace, both of whom were nationally known agriculturists.

The middle name of the present Secretary of Agriculture is "Agard," but it might just as well be "Agriculture," because he knows that subject through and through from the dirt end to the theoretical and statistical.

His reputation as the Administration's most ardent low-tariff man, recently strengthened by his treatise for the Foreign Policy Association and World Peace Foundation, has been built up as a corollary to his knowledge of the situation not only on his own farm, but on hundreds of others of the Middle West.

"The world is all one piece of ground," is the view he takes. "Unrestrained self-interest, pursued to the uttermost, proves in the long run disastrous to the farmers of a township and to the nations of the earth."

Though he brought to Washington the informality of the country, the Secretary of Agriculture is no greenhorn here. As a youth he lived in the capital when his father was Secretary, and saw how things were done and learned the ropes of politics. Still young, he has the slightly stooped shoulders often common to those who have lived close to the soil.

His hair does not respond easily to a comb and across his brow are lines plowed deep by thought. When he delivers an address, what he says appears to him to be much more important than how he says it. He keeps his eyes down, talks deliberately and often ends a sentence with a half-shy smile, revealing white teeth.

Like her husband, Mrs. Wallace is not a social climber although she is one of the prettiest and most gracous of the Cabinet wives. At White House receptions, the Wallaces are known to slip out at the earliest courteous moment.

The Secretary doesn't like the formality of the bell system fixed up in his office to bring secretaries to him. He would rather go to the door and call and often does. All summer he worked with his sleeves rolled up. When he walked into a forestry conference one day to talk to some friends, a young lady at the door rushed up to him and asked him to register. Imagine her surprise when she saw on the card, "H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture."

Figures that Speak

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presents figures from its Annual Statement for 1933 and makes comparisons which show how the Company has carried on during the five difficult years since 1928

THROUGHOUT a period of almost unparalleled world-wide depression the institution of Life Insurance in America has furnished an example of achievement that wins admiration wherever it is understood.

Between January 1st, 1929 and January 1st, 1934, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which insures the lives of more than 25,000,000 persons—nearly one-fifth of the total populations of the United States and Canada—paid to its policyholders and their beneficiaries more than Two Billion Dollars ($2,000,000,000).

During the same period, its policyholders contributed, through their premium payments, toward the increase of more than One Billion Dollars ($1,000,000,000) in the assets held for future distribution to themselves and their beneficiaries.

After payment, during that period, of more than Four Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars ($450,000,000) by way of dividends to policyholders, the Company's surplus was increased by more than One Hundred Million Dollars ($100,000,000).

These figures, of one company alone, are striking evidence of the reliance which the people of the United States and Canada place on the security and protection of life insurance.

Life Insurance is the most effective and satisfactory means of providing for the future of one's self and one's dependents.

	December 31, 1928	December 31, 1933	Increase in Five Years
Assets	$2,695,475,965.64	$3,860,761,191.39	$1,165,285,225.75
Statutory Policy Reserves	2,374,118,707.00	3,358,462,467.00	984,343,760.00
Other Liabilities	161,281,258.71	216,175,691.68	54,894,432.97
Surplus, including Contingency Reserve	160,075,999.93	286,123,032.71	126,047,032.78
Insurance in Force	16,371,956,002.00	18,802,984,818.00	2,431,028,816.00
	During the year 1928	*During the year 1933*	*Total for Five years*
Dividends paid Policyholders	67,904,719.32	101,790,536.56	450,608,045.72
Total paid Policyholders and Beneficiaries (including Dividends)	283,396,831.69	572,679,580.85	2,319,359,211.70

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1933

(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department)

Assets		$3,860,761,191.39
Liabilities		
Statutory Policy Reserves		$3,358,462,467.00
Reserve for Dividends payable in 1934 upon		
Industrial Policies	$45,232,899.00	
Ordinary Policies	48,188,553.00	
Accident and Health Policies	1,809,000.00	
Total Reserve for Dividends	95,230,452.00	
All Other Liabilities	120,945,239.68	
Contingency Reserve	43,000,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	243,123,032.71	
	$3,860,761,191.39	
Income in 1933	871,233,003.33	
Increase in Assets during 1933	91,388,766.11	

Note—The values used for stocks and for bonds not subject to amortization are those furnished by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. On the basis of market values, as of December 31, 1933, of stocks and of bonds not subject to amortization, the Total Assets are $3,837,723,706.21, the Contingency Reserve $19,962,514.82 and the Unassigned Funds (Surplus) $243,123,032.71.

Life Insurance Outstanding	
Ordinary Insurance	$9,936,236,416.00
Industrial Insurance (premiums payable weekly or monthly)	6,424,469,056.00
Group Insurance	2,442,279,346.00
Total Insurance Outstanding	$18,802,984,818.00
Policies in Force (including 1,352,614 Group Certificates)	41,660,510

Paid-for Life Insurance Issued, Revived and Increased in 1933, $3,174,994,475. Ordinary, $1,583,300,706; Industrial, $1,505,470,439; Group (excluding Increased) $86,223,330.

Accident and Health Insurance Outstanding	
Principal Sum Benefit	$1,213,622,700.00
Weekly Indemnity	12,536,918.00
Dividends Paid to Policyholders to date plus those declared for 1934	$918,472,210.17

This is a mutual Company. There are no stockholders. All of its assets are held for the benefit of its Policyholders.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ~ NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER, *President* LEROY A. LINCOLN, *Vice-President and General Counsel*

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HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

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NRA Regulation Of Cotton Industry Praised by Sloan

Code Limit of 80 Hours Found Best Aid in 300 Agreements, He Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21 (AP) —NRA regulation of the cotton industry, particularly the code provision limiting mill production to 80 hours a week, has been "the staff of life" responsible for an upswing in the business, Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told the Rhode Island Textile Association last night.

Cotton sale last month exceeded production by 59 per cent, or more explicitly by 260,000,000 yards, he related. As chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority added: "In my opinion there is no provision in any one of the nearly 300 codes approved by the President which has contributed so much to the recovery, to the salvation of a depressed industry, to the restoration of jobs and to making it possible for an industry to assume the burden of added NRA costs, as our provision limiting operation of productive machinery to 80 hours a week."

Smaller mills are enjoying a protection hitherto unknown to them, Mr. Sloan asserted. "Their recognition of this fact has been expressed in various ways," he said, "striking testimony being found in the fact that 162 small mills have joined the Cotton-Textile Institute since the code became effective."

He reported an increased business for manufacturers of mill machinery and predicted more to come. Regarding code compliance on the part of the industry, Mr. Sloan said that on the whole a real willingness to conform has been evidenced.

"Several hundred mills have been visited and in only three instances has there been a disposition to evade adjustment and compliance, which has meant, of course, that these three cases have been referred to the administrator for his attention and such action as may be determined upon by the National Compliance Board," he declared.

Monitor to Radiocast Washington Program

A SPECIAL radiocast in harmony with the Washington Anniversary celebration will be given tomorrow, Feb. 22, at 11:45 a. m., over Station WBZ, by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, instead of the usual "The Monitor Views the News" program, there being no issue of The Christian Science Monitor on that day.

There will be no evening broadcast.

Vermont Summer School To Study Modern Dances

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — Modern dance in America is to be the subject of study at a summer school sponsored by Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., from July 7 to Aug. 18, according to announcement here Feb. 19.

Miss Mary Jo Shelly, administrative director of The Bennington School of the Dance, said the new school is intended to bring together leaders and students interested in an impartial analysis of the important contemporary trends in the dance, she said. A notable group of modern dance artists and several members of the arts faculty of Bennington College will make up the staff, she added.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk	Folk music	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	"Little Women"	popular	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Os.	The Cosmopolitans	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:00	N. E. Conservatory	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Studio recital	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	"Bilonce Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Tony's Barber Shop	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	Lillian and Chet	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Tabloid operetta	soloists; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	20-000 Years in Sing	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, "Taxation".
9:15	Sing, sketch	Lace"; musical	Alex. Woollcott	Vocal program
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band.
9:45	tenor; orchestra	soloists; orch.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	From Boston
10:15	loists; trio	and male quartet	Dick Powell	Arena, Gerry
10:30	Local dance music	Local musical	Soloist; orch.	Harrison report'g.
10:45	News flashes	program	Reports; news	Kostelanetz Orch.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Larry Funk and	CBS soloists
11:15	Local dance music	NBC soloist	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Local dance music.
11:45	NBC dance music	his orchestra	his orchestra	Local dance music.

Friday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, "Famous Piano Solos Orchestrated," concert orchestra conducted by Frank Black.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Crosscup-Pishon sports luncheon; speakers; sports stars.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Ernest R. Caverly of Brookline.
2:30 WBZ, International Radiocast from Yugoslavia.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Timely Discussions—Natural Science.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Oberlin College Woodwind Quintet Ensemble.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Sjannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; guest soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; vocal groups; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Piano recital and guest soloists.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; Al Jolson.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Thursday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
11:00	United States Navy	Morning Parade	Sunny Side Up	Shopping with
11:15	Band concert	Frances Barton	Charm Secrets	Dorothy Dean:
11:30	NBC soloists; orch.	Jules Landa, vio-	Wons; piano duo	advertising talks
11:45	Ernest Beaufort	linist; news	CBS program	and recordings
12:00	Arnold's Commodores	Musical program	Voice of Experience	Forward With
12:15	Service reports; talk	Specialty trio	Connie Gates	Greater Boston:
12:30	National Farm and	Concert ensemble	The Shopper's Ex-	advertising talks
12:45	Home Hour; talks	A Bit of This and	change; records	and recordings
1:00	Ancient and Honor-	a Bit of That	French Princess	Garden talk
1:15	orable Artillery Co.	Via's Orchestra	Joan Marrow	Sam Bittell and
1:30	program: address,	Middlebury College	Easy Aces	his orchestra
1:45	Gov. Joseph B. Ely.	Glee Club	Captivators Orch.	Answer Man
2:00	Sleepy Hall and his	Silver Lining	Municipal Forum	Scrap Book
2:15	orchestra	Hawaiian music	Organ recital	Local dance music
2:30	Emergency Campaign.	Pure Food Insti-	"Research Creates	Classical Album,
2,45	Words and Music	tute program	Employment"	recordings
3:00	Animals in News	Upstaters Male	Metropolitan Pa-	Dramatic sketch
3:15	Edwin Otis, baritone	Quartet	rade: popular	Piano recital
3:30	Home Forum Cooking	Women's Radio	Student Federation	Local dance music.
3:45	School, M. Carlson	Review	Loyal Order of	Organ recital
4:00	Betty and Bob	Organ duo	Moose; speakers.	Hits and Encores:
4:15	Studio recital	Rupert Hughes	Rhythm Kings	advertising talks
4:30	Eleventh International	Studio soloist	William L. Phelps.	and popular re-
4:45	Music Festival, from	Lady Next Door	Happy Minstrel	cordings
5:00	Symphony Hall	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Max Dolin, violinist	bass soloist	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Sam Curtis chat	Local dance music.	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	his orchestra	records; talks	Gene and Glenn	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	Merry-Go-Round	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs: music	Local dance music.	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Organ recital
7:15	"Don Quixote" sketch	Billy Bachelor	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Romantic Melodies,	After Dinner Revue	Organ recital	Italian Echoes,
7:45	string orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	native program
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	CBS dance music.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch	soloists from	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series	radio, stage and	Voice of America;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Carlos Gardel, baritone	screen	soloists; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	B. U. Law School
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat; Win-	Soloists; orch.	holiday dinner;
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	Waring's Orch.;	Ely, Mansfield,
9:45	his orchestra	skit; orchestra	Frank Buck	Walsh, speakers
10:00	News flashes	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Reports; news
10:15	Local dance music	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists	Local dance music.
10:30	Talks, Drs. Compton	Taylor; Al Jolson;	Camera Man talk.	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	and Millikan	soloists	Reports; news	cert orchestra

Noyes-Buick Exhibit To Depict Change In Transportation Age

Transportation, ranging from a Chinese sedan chair, bicycles built for two or ten, and automobiles of the "get out and get under" days to knee-action Buicks, streamline trains and a Kinner Playmate, a low-wing monoplane seating two people side by side, will be shown at the Noyes-Buick salesrooms on Commonwealth Avenue in that company's thirtieth annual Exposition of Progress which opens Feb. 22.

The exhibit is Noyes-Buick's contribution to the annual Washington's Birthday "salon" along "Automobile Row," and runs to March 3. The show will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

In gathering this display items were borrowed from the Ford Museum at Dearborn, Mich., the World's Fair in Chicago and many from the personal collection of Mr. C. S. Henshaw, president of Noyes-Buick.

The "Flying Hailzips," America's well-known speed-flying pair; Mrs. "Teddy" Kenyon, called "Miss America of the Air," and Lieut. John Folando, co-holder of the nonstop flight to Syria, will be at the aviation exhibit to lend a hand in explanation of the various devices.

The transportation section includes a "horseless carriage" used by President McKinley in the White Mountains, the original Oldsmobile, a display of hand- and horse-drawn vehicles, including a Concord coach and a 10-seater tandem bicycle, the only one of its kind ever built by the old Orient Company.

Among the scientific exhibits will be the Dupont display showing the "persistence of vision" effect, in which one stares at an American flag composed of odd colors for several seconds, then, looking below quickly, "Old Glory" appears in its natural colors. In addition, there will be exhibits of the mechanical man; cathode ray oscillographs that let one see his own voice; a stroboscopic device that slows up fast machinery; a model of the Union Pacific's streamline train; knee action shown by a stripped-down chassis and a mechanical roadway showing the difference in riding between the old and new types of spring suspension.

On the holiday there will be a special showing of five motion picture films running continuously and entertainment by a pianoforte trio. Parking space for 1000 cars has been provided.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, becoming cloudy and warmer tonight; Thursday threatening, probably with snow; lowest temperature 16 to 20 tonight; colder during Thursday night; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow Thursday; not so cold in the north portion tonight; colder Thursday night.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Thursday; not so cold in the north and central portions tonight; colder Thursday night.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Thursday; not so cold tonight; colder Thursday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Thursday and probably in the west portion late tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow Thursday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	14	New Orleans	50	52
Bermuda	56	68	New York	14	22
Chicago	22	26	Norfolk, Va.	26	36
Denver	22	42	Philadelphia	16	24
Helena, Mont.	12	32	St. Louis	32	34
Jacksonville	50	50	St. Paul	10	38
Kansas City	38	44	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	14	28
Miami, Fla.	58	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 21.
B—Maximum Feb. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 5:17 p. m., Thursday 5:37 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

Sunday Movies Ruled Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The operation of motion picture shows in Atlanta on Sunday, regardless of whether a portion of the proceeds is contributed to charity, was declared a violation of the old Sunday blue law by a Supreme Court decision. This ruling will block plans for Sunday baseball here.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Mary Morris, one time Radcliffe student, plays an elderly spinster at the head of a proud Fifth Avenue family. The house contains a sound-proof, secret chamber. 8:30.

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn revive this Chinese play. The whole thing is done according to Chinese stage conventions. Scenery is replaced by imagination conjured up with colorful words. The supposedly invisible property man strolls nonchalantly through the story. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, Gracie Allen, George Burns, Mary Boland and Charlie Ruggles. Fenway at 12:55, 3:17, 5:34, 8:01, 10:23. Paramount at 10:04 a. m., 12:11, 2:37, 5:07, 7:29, 9:55. Paramount has special midnight "Second Anniversary Show" tonight.

ORPHEUM—"Sons of the Desert," another feature comedy, with Charlie Chase, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

STATE—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald. A screen version of the Jerome Kern musical comedy. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Irene Dunne and Clive Brook in "If I Were Free." Also Lee Tracy in "Advice to the Lovelorn." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — "The First Little Show," revived in condensed form with Donald Brian, Lita Grey Chaplin and Hugh O'Connell. This is the revue which contains the songs "Can't We Be Friends" and "Moanin' Low." Also screen features. Revue at 1, 3:50, 7, 9:50.

BOSTON—All-Negro singing and dancing entertainment, "Connie's Inn Revue." Orchestra is feature. Also screen attractions. Revue at 11:59 a. m., 3:11, 6:23, 9:31. Midnight show tonight.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Two weeks' engagement of this much discussed Mexican film, ends on Thursday night. Free language class as usual at 9, Wednesday night, in Spanish this time. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Popeye" cartoon; trapeze acrobats; Egyptian travel film; "This Spring," technicolor musical; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

FRAY AND BRAGGIOTTI—Two-piano recitalists. Jordan Hall. 8.

Other Events

LAURENCE BINYON — Lecture on "Japanese Art," in Charles Eliot Norton series. Fogg Museum. 8.

DOG SHOW—In Mechanics Hall. 9 a. m. to 10. Today and Thursday.

THURSDAY

New Plays

"AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT" (Boston Opera House). Ed Wynn, Sara Strauss Dancers, Tommy Trent's Music. 2:30, 8:15.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). By J. B. Priestley. 2:30, 8:30.

Special Movies

WALT DISNEY CARTOON PROGRAM—State Theater offers another of these programs for children and grownups. 10:30 a. m.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — International Music Festival. The "Hymn for the Nations," which won first prize in the League of Nations Association contest recently, will be sung by various combined choruses at 3.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Ottawa. 8:30.

Other Events

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION—Old South Meeting House. 10:30 a. m.

DU BURON STUDIO—Edwin Arlington Robinson's "Tristan," given by Russell Harris, dramatic director of the Robert E. Hitch High School, Connecticut. 1128 Boylston St. 8:15.

FRIDAY

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Spanish Paintings," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Mrs. Andrew J. George speaks on "Democracies and Dictatorships." 10:45.

NEWTON CENTRE WOMEN'S CLUB—Special exhibition of work of Boston artists. Open from 2 to 8, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—In Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Conspiracy Denied In Case of Rights Of Boston Banker

The charges that government officials "plotted" and conspired to bring about indictments against Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston, were termed an "absurdity" today by Mr. Irving G. McCann, Special Assistant United States Attorney-General, investigating the alleged illegal affairs of the closed bank.

Mr. McCann, in his argument before the Federal District Court hearing four more pleas in abatement brought by Mr. Mulloney on the grounds that his constitutional rights were violated when he testified before a federal grand jury last summer, declared that justice was the Government's only interest in the case.

He said that "the investigation was ordered to find out who was responsible for the crime which resulted allegedly in the collapse of the bank affecting nearly 60,000 depositors throughout New England."

The case, which follows closely a similar trial, in which a federal jury refused to allow two abatement pleas of Mr. Mulloney, will end today with the charge to the jury by Judge John A. Peters. Only one issue confronts the jury in this case: whether or not Mr. Mulloney's constitutional rights were violated in his testimony to the grand jury.

Mr. McCann argued that the mere fact that Mr. Mulloney testified in regard to the location of certain books of the Investment Trust, holding company for the Federal National, does not necessarily violate the constitutional rights of the defendant, even though the books might have contained evidence against Mr. Mulloney.

Wedell Wins Air Race

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21 (AP)—Jimmy Wedell, Louisiana's premier air pilot, won the repeatedly delayed final speed event of the Pan-American air races here when he sent his famous plane the "44" over a 30-mile course at 210.8 miles an hour. It was a free-for-all event, originally scheduled for 50 miles. Wedell took $630 of the $1400 purse.

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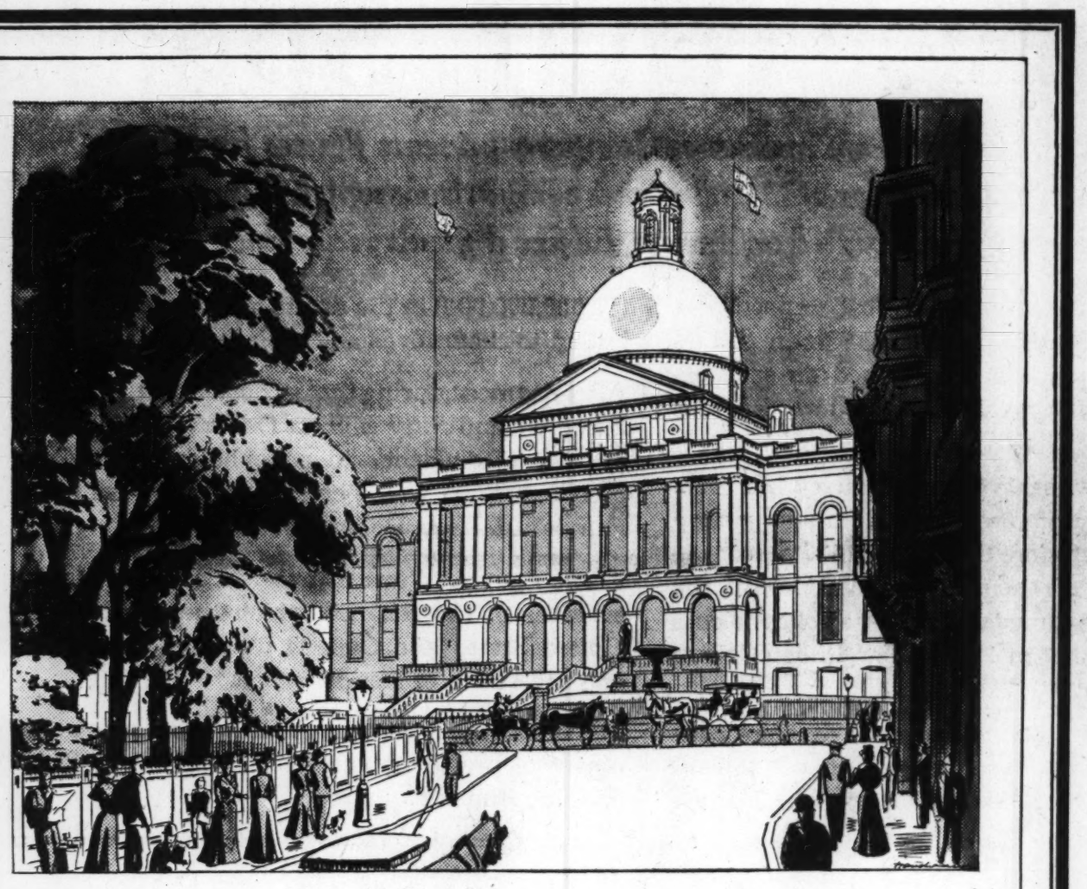
Maids' smart morning dress that combines good looks with long wear. "White Swan" make, in lustrous-finish material. Fast color in blue, green, black and white pin checks, white collar and cuffs; semi-fitted back. Sizes 14 to 46. Regular $2.50 value, $1.89 (2 for $3.50). Also three-gore white morning aprons of excellent quality, 47c, regular 59c. Typical Anniversary savings! Mail and telephone orders filled. JOSEPHINE FOLEY UNIFORM SHOP, Blake Bldg., 59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor. LIBerty 2378.



When electricity first illuminated the State House dome

ON the evening of September 27, 1898, a thrilling chapter was added to the history of the State House of this Commonwealth. At 7.00 P. M. Miss Alice S. Clement of Newton Centre, who proposed the idea, pressed a button and for the first time the gilded dome illuminated the night sky above Beacon Hill by means of electric lights. Thereafter the Boston State House would be more than ever "the hub of the solar system," as Dr. Holmes called it. It was indeed a gala occasion. Few Bostonians failed to view this new and strange sight.

Today, Boston at night presents a sharp contrast to the city of three decades and a half ago. New buildings, new methods of transportation, new ways of using electricity for illumination ... all but unthought-of on that September evening in 1898.

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I can help protect the children.

I can be a good night watchman, for I never take a wink of sleep.

I'm good company, even when I'm quiet, for you know I'm there if you want me. You won't be lonesome with me around.

I'll bring more visitors to you.

I'll work for ten cents a day, or even less, and I know I'm worth that.

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Effective Anti-Lynch Laws Demanded by Commission On Interracial Coöperation

North Carolina Group Records Its Unanimous Condemnation of Mob Violence and Seeks to Improve Negro Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20—Unanimous condemnation of mob violence, a demand for the enactment of effective anti-lynch laws and a request that the Governor be empowered to remove without delay any public official who fails to give adequate protection to prisoners held for trial were embodied in a resolution adopted by the fifteenth annual conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Coöperation, in session here Feb. 15.

The conference further requested that provision be made to teach the public school children of the State to "abhor lynching." Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus was asked to embody the above requests and recommendations in a message to the next general assembly and to urge their enactment into law.

The committee which prepared the resolution setting forth the official views of the conference was composed of some of the most outstanding social workers in the State, including Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Durham, chairman; Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare; Mrs. Gurney Hood, wife of the state banking commissioner; Dr S. G. Atkins, president of the State Teachers' College for Negroes at Winston-Salem, and Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham.

Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation opened the conference with the declaration that the destinies of the white and Negro races are so closely interwoven there naturally must exist a spirit of close coöperation if high ideals are to be achieved. Dr. Odum is an author and sociologist of national reputation.

Due to the fact that Governor Ehringhaus recently enlarged the commission's membership so as to include 1000 outstanding North Carolina citizens, of both races, the conference took on added significance. The attendance was the largest in the history of the present movement. One of the outstanding talks was that made by Dr. Roy M. Brown of the state university, in which he said that 10,000 tenant families east of Raleigh last year made no arrangements with any landlord and secured no means of subsistence. Acreage reduction this year will increase the number, he said, adding that many destitute farmers of both races are pouring into the cities to increase the unemployment in these centers and augment the already burdened relief rolls.

Dr. Brown was followed by other speakers, who took up this subject in its various aspects and who strongly urged the rehabilitation of farms as a means of bringing about better conditions among the small farmers of both races. It was suggested that government aid be secured to aid farmers maintain and cultivate tracts of 20 or 25 acres to the family. It was also brought out that, in North Carolina, there are 80,000 white and 57,000 Negro tenant farmers.

The address of Dr. J. W. Mitchell, president of the State Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, expressed confidence that the Federal Government could be prevailed upon to establish subsistence homesteads in eastern North Carolina. He declared that no improvement can be expected under the existing "tenant system." What the farmers of both races need, he emphasized, is to be "rehabilitated in 'spirit and courage,' as well as in an economic way."

Approving the recommendations along this line, the conference adopted a resolution indorsing the homestead project and calling upon North Carolina's delegation in the national congress to support the plan for subsistence farms which has been successful in what is known as the Bricks community, in Edgecombe County.

State and National Anti-Lynch Laws Sought

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Noting that 28 persons were lynched during 1933 in 11 states, the Federal Council of Churches called for state and national legislation to curb the practice.

"The year 1933 was probably the worst year in the crusade against the lynching evil since 1922," said the council in announcing its honor roll of states that had no lynchings during the year.

Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia regained their places on the honor roll in 1933.

"Until last year there were strong indications of a trend downward, said Dr. George Edmund Haynes executive secretary of the department of race relations, "but the spread of territory under sway of lynch law and the increase in the number of victims indicate that the mob spirit is again on a rising tide.

"For the first time in the history of the evil a Governor of a sovereign state publicly expressed his approval of the lynchers and his acquiescence in their crime before the fact. The sudden breakdown of the prosecution of the lynchers by the state authorities in another state probably increased the tide.

Law officers, the report said, prevented 37 attempted lynchings. States omitted from the honor roll were Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Eden in Berlin On Disarmament

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal of Britain and specialist on disarmament, came here for "informative" talks with high Government officials yesterday. He came to Berlin from Paris, and will go on to Rome after conferences here, scheduled to last three days.

The talks began at a luncheon given in honor of the British visitor by Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin von Neurath.

German newspapers, while cautious in commenting on the possible outcome of the parleys, were impressed by Captain Eden's youthful, "livewire" appearance and distinguished bearing. In anticipation of his coming, however, newspapers expressed the opinion yesterday that he had accomplished little in Paris.

"We fear and regret," said one, "that the first stage of Eden's round trip to Paris was accompanied by but little success. Along one line only has there possibly been progress: the Poincaristic 'No' of the present French Government superseded the 'Yes—but' of the Daladier and Chautemps Cabinets."

British-Russian Pact To Cover Five Years

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—"You buy my goods and I will buy yours," is the principle on which Britain's new trade pact with Russia is based.

This was brought out in the published text which presented a schedule showing how a balance of payments between the two nations will be equalized in the next five years.

Either may denounce the pact on six months' notice.

During the present year Russia can sell Britain £1,700,000 worth of goods and buy only £1,000,000 worth. This ratio must be reduced to one of 1 to 1.5 by the end of 1935, to 1.4 by the end of 1936 and to 1.2 by the end of 1937. Thereafter trade will be maintained in a virtual balance.

Wild Life Needs Food, Game Official Says

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—New York State's game life is threatened with starvation unless sportsmen, Boy Scouts and others interested in their welfare aid them the remainder of the winter.

This warning came today from Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne, who said that the unusually severe winter has been difficult on pheasants and other birds and animals.

Starvation conditions already have been reported, he declared, while in many cases the birds have concentrated in areas where food, although limited, is available.

Georgia College Group Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Dr. L. L. Hendren dean of administration at the University of Georgia, has been elected president of the Association of Georgia Colleges. Other new officers are Dr. John B. Clark, dean of Mercer University, Macon, vice-president; and Dr. W. D. Hooper, secretary of the University of Georgia faculty, secretary-treasurer.

It Will Cost Less To Get to Chicago Fair Next Summer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—Here's good news for prospective visitors to a Century of Progress exposition next summer. The railroads are going to give even greater reductions, on the average, to world's fair visitors from the West and Southwest than they did last summer, according to an announcement yesterday from the Western and Southwestern Passenger Associations.

The reduced fares, to be in effect from June 1 to Nov. 1, will range from 2 cents a mile for tickets good in all classes of equipment, with a 30-day return limit, to 1 cent a mile for day-coach tickets sold at week-ends, with return limits ranging from 10 to 14 days.

Reductions from the East will undoubtedly also be in order but the details of the special offers will not be made known until the last of this month when the railroads meet here to discuss this question, according to the Central Passenger Association.

Motorcycles Noisiest, Vote in London Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MANY persons would rather have a pneumatic road drill played outside their windows than street music, according to results of a plebiscite recently taken here to find the "noises which cause most discomfort and inconvenience."

But street musicians were not the most deplored. Motorcyclists headed the list with four times as many "votes."

And Tom, Gus and Ed Nearly Tottered When Tom, Gus and Ed Tottered In

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 21 (AP)—Speaking of coincidences—

Police Lieutenant Thomas Riley was doing desk duty. On a bench sat Reservemen Augustus Johnson and Edward Burke.

In from the snowstorm straggled a vagrant asking for food and shelter.

"Name, please," said the Lieutenant.

"Augustus Johnson," the man said.

"Huh?" said Reserveman Augustus Johnson. "Can you prove it?"

Mr. Johnson could, with army discharge papers, showing he lived in Scranton, Pa.

The Lieutenant ordered a meal for Mr. Johnson.

"Quite a coincidence," said he—but he hadn't seen anything yet.

In wandered another warmth-seeker.

"My name," he said when asked, "is Edward Burke."

The officers gaped, especially Reserveman Burke, when the wanderer produced a Massachusetts driver's license to show he was indeed Edward Burke.

The Lieutenant laughed, and changed the order to two dinners.

Then in walked a third stranger, seeking lodging.

"I know," said Lieut. Thomas Riley, eyeing him suspiciously, "your name is . . . ?"

"Thomas Riley," said the man, producing a birth certificate bearing the city seal of Minneapolis.

"Tell them," said the Lieutenant, when he regained his breath, "Tell them to make it three dinners."

Tear Gas Halts Bank Robbery

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Bullets flew through a tear gas fog in the Drexel State Bank Feb. 19 and repulsed a bandit raid. Several robbers had entered the bank and started to gather in money bags when Mr. Clarence Dicks, a teller, loosed the tear gas. They fled. The loss was $1300.

Woolen Workers Get Bonuses in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morley, Eng.

A BONUS of 2 per cent on wages has been made to 550 employees by Messrs. J. & S. Rhodes, woolen manufacturers, who have three mills here.

Since 1915 this firm has paid £23,000 in profit-sharing bonuses. During the past year 1853 miles of cloth were made and 300,000 pounds of wool used.

Julius Cæsar Home In Spain Is Believed Found at Cordova

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Great importance is attached by archæologists here to extensive remains of ancient buildings discovered in the Alcazar Viejo quarter of Cordova, a center of Moorish tradition in Spain and site of the famous Mezquita temple.

The buildings as disclosed during excavations are constructed of huge squared ashlar blocks linked together by iron bars. The remains of the walls, which are adorned with red stucco work and marble, are thus of extraordinary thickness. Experts declare them to date from the time of the Caliphs, built probably when Alhaquen II or Almanzor were reigning.

Further discoveries are of huge columns three feet in diameter, believed to date from the Roman colonization of Spain.

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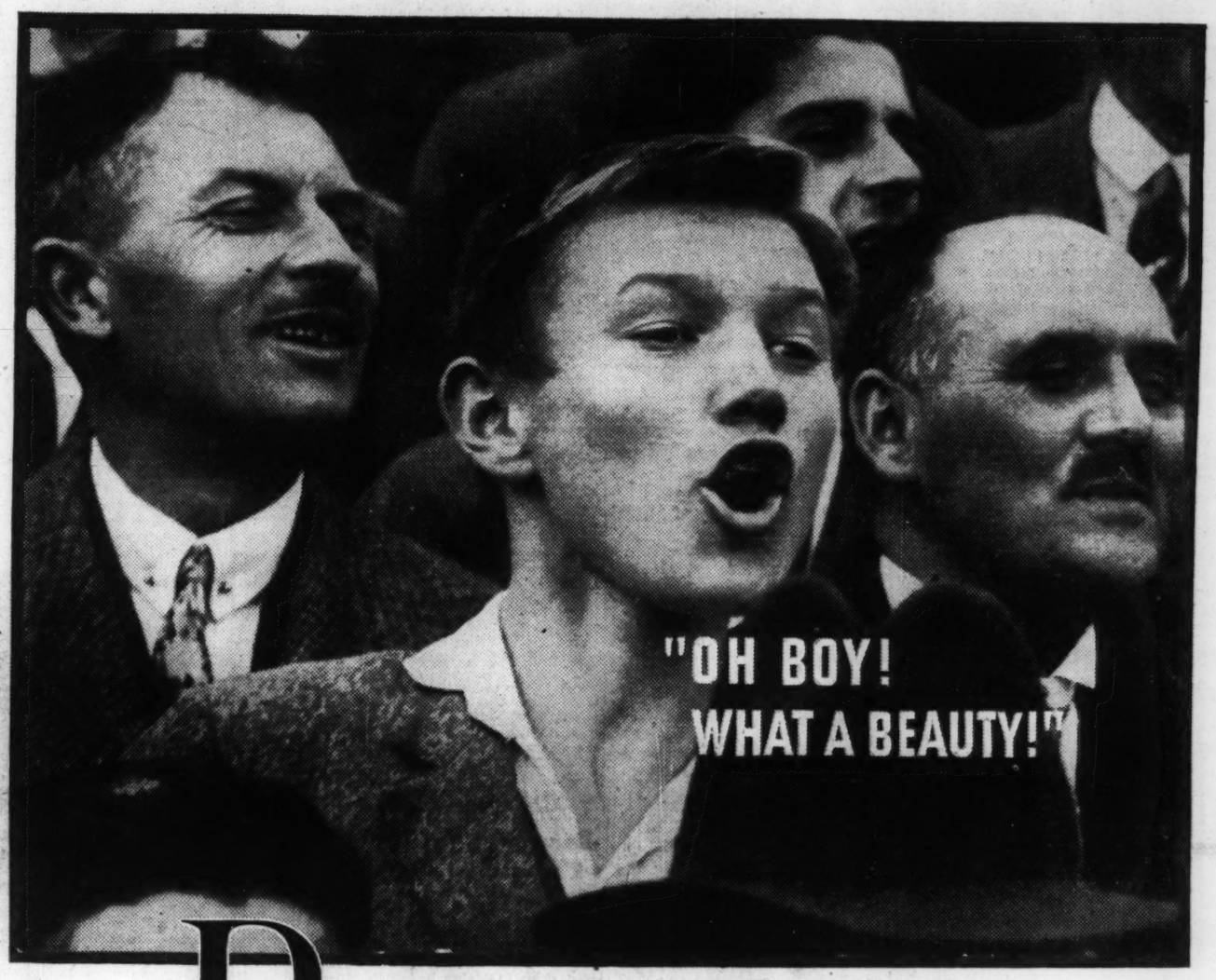

PROGRESS

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Utilities Attacked In Massachusetts For High Charges

Bill Allows Separation of Light and Gas Plants in Public Ownership

The public utilities of Massachusetts were under bombardment at the State House today.

A mulcting of the Massachusetts consumers to the tune of $50,000,000 a year by the private gas and electric companies was charged by Mr. Richard H. Long of Framingham, representing a committee advocating liberalization of the present municipal light law to make it easier for the cities and towns to establish their own plants.

The legislative committee on power and light, which heard six measures for the liberalization of the light law, also heard the utility enterprises of the State alluded to as "the utility racket," and heard it alleged that the private gas and electric companies had adopted a policy of "get rich quick at the expense of the public."

Specific instances of alleged exorbitant profits were offered by Mr. Long. Braintree, which runs its own power plant, can produce as much current for $46,000 as the Boston Edison Company does for $180,000, Mr. Long asserted. So great are the profits of the private companies, according to him, that they can profitably pay five times as much as a power plant is worth in acquiring municipal plants.

Mr. LaRue Brown, vice-chairman of the Public Franchise League, advocated a bill for the league, which, he explained, was not designed to promote public ownership of the utilities but to permit more effective regulation of the companies.

The league's bill would liberalize the municipal light law to permit municipalities in buying private plants to buy merely the electric plant rather than both the gas and electric plants as now required, and would restrict the factors private companies may figure into the appraising of a fair value for their plant.

Submarines Found By Released Buoys

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TWO simple, but important, devices are being fitted to British submarines which will add to the probabilities of rescue of crews trapped under water.

Eye-bolts for attaching lifting tackle will ease this work for divers instead of hawsers having to be placed under the vessel. The second addition is the carrying of buoys for release from the submarine for communication with the surface.

Sleeping Came Easy To 13-Year-Old After 16-Hour Day on Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Picture scrapbooks illustrating present and past life of Warwickshire villages are being made in connection with the Village History Movement in the Midlands area of England.

Another phase of the movement is the village radiocast. From the Midland radio station several inhabitants of a chosen village describe conditions there as they are today and as they were in their youth. On one of these occasions the village wheelwright of East Markham (Notts) described how 65 years ago he started work at 10 years of age for his father and at 13 was "hired to another farmer at £6 a year, to live in. We had to start work at 4 a. m., have breakfast at 5:30, and yoke out the horses at 6. Home for dinner at 2 p. m.—we was allowed 20 minutes for each meal. In the afternoon we used to tend t' stock till 7, when we had supper. Then I had to clean boots and knives and to bed at half past eight. It didn't trouble me to sleep. . ."

East Markham is a village without any resident magistrate, lawyer, policeman or doctor.

New England Digs Out of Drifts And Bobs Up Grinning

Stranded Wayfarers Find Haven—Stranded Ship May Be Saved

New England burrowed its way through a 15-inch snowfall today and bobbed up grinning.

Yesterday it was bad for transportation by land and sea and air. Today it was good for thousands of unemployed men, good for business and good for conversation.

Trains were getting back to normal schedules after a night of running "extra," with one train following another without regard to schedule once the tracks were cleared ahead.

Fair and slightly warmer today and cloudy, probably with snow tomorrow, was the official weather forecast.

Down on Winthrop Head, the stranded steamer Northern Sword was still holding together after a heavy pounding yesterday.

An executive of the Sword Steamship Company of New York, owners of the vessel, arrived here today and with Mr. John E. Tull, head of the United States Salvage Company, visited the scene of the stranding.

Efforts to haul her off may be started within 24 hours. If another strong wind does not spring up from the east, the chances of saving the ship are considered fairly good.

Every snowdrift had its good samaritan yesterday. In North Branford, Conn., a Boston bus stalled. Friendly occupants of near-by farm houses took in its 32 passengers including three babies.

Just south of Berlin, another bus stalled and 29 stranded travelers were the guests of the town in the South School.

Mrs. George J. Bohan of North Haven wasn't exactly prepared for callers, but that didn't interfere with her inherent hospitality. A New York bus stalled outside with 21 passengers. She took them all in and fed and sheltered them.

In Tyngsboro, Mass., Mr. Edmund P. Tremblay, local police chief, proved himself to be a real accommodating chap. A commuter in Lowell notified the chief by telephone that he was stranded in the city. Would the chief mind checking up on the commuter's evening chores? Certainly not, replied the obliging chief, and out he went to stoke the furnace and feed the canary.

In Boston, 5000 men were hard at work today clearing the city streets under the direction of Mr. C. J. Carven, public works commissioner.

The storm made good business for hotels. Many of them were crowded yesterday with "one-nighters."

New York Retailers To Protest Sales Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Using the old American town hall meeting method still in vogue in some localities, 137,000 retailers, represented on the Sales Tax Committee of One Thousand, will protest the Fearon-Wadsworth 2 per cent sales tax by halting all business for 15 minutes on the day the bill comes up for a hearing in Albany. The date for the hearing has not yet been set.

Voting to this effect yesterday, the committee, with Mr. Grover A. Whalen presiding, decided that the 15-minute stoppage would be used by proprietors to address their customers. They will stress that the tax will cost the consumer a week's salary each year and in addition would mean that many small businesses will have to cease.

Support of the protest plan was wired to the committee by the New York State Council of Retail Merchants, representing 300,000 upstate business men. "The cities of the State must balance their own budgets," Mr. Whalen said, "without adding to the burdens of wage earners and storekeepers."

Mounted Birds Given To Maine Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 21—One of the finest and most complete private collections of mounted birds and bird skins in Maine has been presented to the Portland Society for Natural History by Dr. Henry H. Brock of this city.

There are about 600 mounted birds in all, many of which cannot be duplicated at any price, while others would require the services of a special collector in such distant regions as the Arctic, the subtropics and the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Brock has specialized in obtaining specimens at the height of their nuptial plumage, with particular reference to the orders of shore birds, waders, ducks, geese and game birds.

Beyond the Veil of Driving Snow—a Ship

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stand By to Abandon Ship

The Faithful Watch That Did Not Fail, Waiting to Hear the Fateful Words From the Skipper of the Northern Sword Ashore Off Winthrop Head.

Washington's Sharp No, Sir! To Kingship Is Still Ringing

'Banish These Thoughts,' He Told Colonel Nichola in Letter Expressing 'Abhorrence' to Proposal That He Head a Monarchy

It is pertinent to these days of dictatorships and zest for power to recall that George Washington, about a century and a half ago, rebuked the suggestion that he become a dictator with a severity that made the advocates of that scheme "quake in their boots."

The spring of 1782 brought to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., a letter from an old and respected friend, Colonel Nichola. The country was in turmoil at the time and letters from his friends were part of Washington's few moments of pleasurable leisure.

But his brow puckered and a storm cloud gathered as Washington read. It was calm in tempo, grave and moderate in language; undoubtedly the writer was impressed by the gravity of what he was saying.

The Colonel spoke of a well-defined movement toward a dictatorship; the knees of the infant republic, he said, were wobbly. It told of the Army's sentiment for something stronger than the existing government. Colonel Nichola was a man of character and standing, not to be passed off lightly. But what he broached to Washington, in brief, was the establishment of a monarchy in which he—Washington—would be king.

The storm burst. The flying pen of the nation's commander-in-chief sent back a message that today is ingrained in the fiber of the nation. It killed the germ of dictatorship before it had broken its shell.

And the nation today reads again the letter that must have made the honored friend of Washington wonder how he ever dared to broach the question of a "kingdom." This is what it said:

With a mixture of great surprise & astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal.—Be assured Sir, no occurrence in the course of the War, has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the Army as you have expressed, & I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity.—For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.—

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my Country.—If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable—at the same time in justice to my own feeling I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the Army than I do, and as far as my powers & influence, in a constitution may extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be an occasion—Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your Country—concern for yourself or posterity—or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, & never communicate, as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.—

Washington Rode To Boston for Rank

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts. The posts were slow. It was a long way from Virginia to Massachusetts.

Washington wrote to Lieut.-Col. Adam Stephen.

"Looking upon our affairs at this critical junction to be of such importance and having a personal acquaintance with General Shirley (who commanded all the King's soldiers in America), I solicited leave to visit him in person. As I have taken the fatigue of this tedious journey upon myself, which I never had thought of until I left Winchester, I hope you will conduct everything in my absence for the interest and honor of the service."

Rich Uniforms

A more "gorgeous dandy" never rode than the Colonel Washington of 1756, one historian observes. He was young and vigorous, fresh from fighting the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne as second in command to the brave but blustering Braddock.

On this journey to Boston, he was accompanied by Captains Mercer and Stewart and some Negro servants in splendid livery. They wore gold-laced hats and gold and scarlet sword knots. The graceful six-footer cut quite a figure on a horse. There was no better rider than the Colonel.

Washington's party broke the "tedious journey" with halts at Philadelphia, New York and Providence, where the officers were welcomed in the best society. The trip was made in the midwinter. They set out on Feb. 4 and reached Boston, March 23.

Got What He Wanted

Washington got what he went after, too. It was a letter from Governor Shirley to Governor Dinwiddie which said:

"At the instance of Colonel Washington, having referred to me concerning the right of command between him and Captain Dagworthy, and desiring that I should determine it, I do, therefore give it as my opinion, that Captain Dagworthy, who now acts under a commission from the Governor of Maryland, and where there are no regular troops joined, can only take rank as a provincial captain, and of course is under the command of all provincial field-officers; and in case it should happen that Colonel Washington and Captain should join at Fort Cumberland, it is my order that Colonel Washington should take the command, as Commander in Chief of Virginia Forces."

Air-Mail Talks Out in Open, Brown Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

question and dropped the charge, temporarily at least.

Mr. Brown hit back sharply several times at his critics today. After quoting statements of Mr. Mead in the House that Brown air-mail contracts were "shady," Mr. Brown denounced "the glib inaccuracy and unfairness which frequently characterizes the statements of those who are not held to accountability outside the halls of Congress"; and then caustically added, of another Mead statement, that the air-mail was a "bad mess":

"In view of what has happened to the nation-wide, coördinated and integrated air-mail service which I turned over to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, it would be interesting to know what Mr. Mead thinks of the present situation."

Mr. Brown produced copies of his own two letters to Senator Robinson and Representative Mead, the former dated Feb. 3, 1933, declaring that withdrawal of the air subsidy as proposed by the Senator would wreck a $300,000,000 industry.

Production of these copies of letters led Senator Black to ask if Mr. Brown had any official Post Office correspondence still in his possession. This is the closest reference so far that Senator Black has made to the explosive question of the alleged destruction of air-mail files in questioning Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown said positively he had no such official correspondence but that he had taken photostatic copies of letters in some instances on leaving Washington.

"Why did you do that?" asked Senator Black.

"I thought it proper—and very wise, as it turns out—to protect myself in this way," said Mr. Brown.

Late at yesterday's hearings Mr. Brown charged that in two instances letters dealing with the air-mail investigation reaching him in New York had been opened and tampered with. Today he apologized to the committee for any intimation he might have given that the committee itself had tampered with the correspondence.

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Britain's 'Magnificent Colony' In South America 'Explored' On Monitor Writer's Flight

Miss Shuler Visits Capital of British Guiana, El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh and Other Famous Treasure-Hunters

Wings Over South America
Seventeenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—Houses roofed with gold and streets lined with diamonds were what the early explorers confidently expected to find in British Guiana. It was "El Dorado" to Sir Walter Raleigh and other leaders of expeditions in the sixteenth century. It was Great Britain's "magnificent colony" during the nineteenth century. And today it looks like a good gamble to treasure hunters, with "gold in them thyah mountains," diamonds back in the bush, bauxite and kaolin in commercial quantities, and other minerals known to exist to greater or less extent.

As the big Commodore of the Pan American Airways swings to its barge in the river, Georgetown is revealed as an attractive city, more beautiful than either Cayenne in French Guiana or Paramaribo in Dutch Guiana. The pinkish yellow concrete of Cayenne is not so affluent as the big white wooden houses of Georgetown, and Paramaribo is built on narrow lines, small streets and twisting ones, while Georgetown has wide paved roads with the houses set far back in gardens.

It looks like a little wedge of a big cake, this northernmost of the three Guianas lying between Brazil and Venezuela, but actually it is three times the size of Scotland and equal to the territory of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Fame as Treasure House

Its reputation as a treasure store began back in 1531 when a Spanish seaman from the Cortez fleet, found adrift in the jungle by the Indians, brought out a story that he had seen houses roofed with gold, a lake of golden sands, and many precious stones.

A number of expeditions were fitted out, including that of Sir Walter Raleigh and a quantity of gold and diamonds has been taken out of the country during the last 400 years, although nothing as yet to justify the predictions. In 1781 the British built Georgetown and named it for George the Third and between 1782 and 1814 they fought the French to retain their hold, the colony changing hands several times.

However today it is not the French who have left marks of occupation in British Guiana, but the Dutch whose long sea wall on which children play by days and adults promenade in the evening is strangely reminiscent of that Dutch colony far north, whose island base is surrounded by "a battery."

Georgetown likes visitors. It has a good many of them who come for the climate, for tennis, for cricket, for long, lazy days in the tropic sunshine or evenings under the southern cross. And one of its pamphlets for visitors promises that "snakes are seldom seen and alligators though common enough are rarely obtrusive."

Which reminds me that in spite of the "beasties" or as the Portuguese say the "bichos" against which I was warned I have seen none either in South America or the West Indies. Mostly I have forgotten the admonition to shake out my shoes of a morning, and never have I shaken the clothes left in the room. Yet of snake, scorpion, tarantula, or centipedes I have seen nothing.

Niagara Far Outdistanced

The visitor who has time to go to the interior will want to see Kaieteur Falls in the Potaro River, with its vertical drop of 741 feet, nearly five times the height of Niagara, and the jolting little train at the proper times will manage 68 miles of sugar, banana, and coffee plantations in some three hours.

Georgetown's wide streets have parked areas of widespreading Samon trees and the white houses are shuttered in green, in violet, in pink, in yellow, while flaming poinsettia flaunt themselves on picket fences or white iron fences. The town is built like Holland with sluices or canals, whose gates are lifted when the tide goes out and then shut again.

The chief pride and glory of the city is its botanical garden, one justly famed. It covers 160 acres and is beautifully landscaped.

Gradually Nearing Home

For two months I have heard Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French, and now the English accent reminds me that I am nearing home. I hear it from everyone, the English themselves, the Negroes whose ancestors were slaves, and the East Indians imported here up to 1914 to work on the plantations. It is a colorful scene to watch with its racial mixture.

Back in the hills men are panning gold as they are doing today in the forsaken mining camps of Arizona and Colorado.

But the only gold with which I leave Georgetown is the memory of some happy hours and one great lotus blossom, its big pink-edged petals opening with the sun as my airplane rides high in the sky. It was a 3 o'clock call in the morning. Many miles are to be covered, miles of sea and islands before I sleep at night at San Juan.

My argosy flies faster than that of the golden fleece hunters of the past. Its silver sides, its humming engines, its big pontoons are taking me safely over the seas where caravels and brigs, buccaneers and pirates hunted gold in the past and if gold is to be made today it will be in large measures due to these ships of the air.

Clocks Become Issue In London Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

CLOCKS, and not housing or rent restriction, may form the battleground on which next elections to the London County Council will be fought.

For some Londoners have noticed with dismay that while they start from home on a 10-minute journey at, say, 7:30, they often arrive at their destination at 7:29, or else at 8 o'clock—according to the public clocks. And the complaint has been raised that the present London County Council will do nothing to remedy the clocks.

Polish President Gets More Power By Constitution

Formation of Senate Most Unique Feature of New Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Strengthening of the executive power of Poland's President has been effected by the Diet's approval of the new Constitution January 26. It is officially stressed that the new régime aims at coöperation between people and state. But there is no indication that the virtual dictatorship of Marshal Pilsudski is in any sense to be relaxed.

Under the new system the same suffrage order is maintained with parliament elected for five years as a legislative and controlling authority, but its power of overthrowing the Government by vote of no-confidence is curtailed.

This vote is only valid during an ordinary session which lasts four months, the remaining eight months can be devoted to steady work by the Government. The Premier chooses the Cabinet which must be approved by the President.

An original feature of the Polish Constitution is considered to be the formation of the Senate which in the first instance is to be composed partly by nomination of the President, partly of Polish citizens who are distinguished by having received either the Military Order for service in the field, or by the Medal or Cross of the Independence granted for services rendered to the country in the struggle for independence. Senators will be elected for six years; every three years half of them will retire. The Senate may accept or reject any laws passed by the Diet while the President has the right of veto.

The President's term of office is seven years. In time of war this is to be prolonged, if necessary, until three months after peace has been declared. The new Constitution devotes considerable space to defining the rights of the President and Executive in time of war, and invests them with unprecedented powers.

For three years Diet commissions have been discussing the formation of a new Constitution. When the measure came before the Diet the whole Opposition left the Chamber to signify their disapproval. Although they could have blocked the Government's plan their decision to abstain from voting enabled the motion to be carried unanimously.

Bulgaria Shipping Grapes by Trainload

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia

WHOLE trainloads of table grapes were shipped from Bulgaria into Central Europe last year for the first time since the World War. Vienna and Berlin have been the best customers.

There were grape expresses that traveled directly through the whole of Yugoslavia and Hungary almost without stopping.

It is stated that Bulgaria exported more dessert grapes last year than during any other season—10,000 tons.

Smoke Abatement League Issues Book in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta smoke Abatement League has issued a 32-page booklet with information about smoke prevention, which will be distributed to homes in the city in order to disseminate knowledge about the proper care and firing of furnaces.

New St. Lawrence Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The new bridge across the St. Lawrence River from La Salle to Caughnawaga is to be ready by July 1, and the cost will be under the estimated $3,000,000. The bridge will be completed ahead of schedule time. The majority of workmen who have constructed the bridge are Indians from the near-by reservation at Caughnawaga.

National Socialists Dissolve Scout Units

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—The German Boy Scout Association, affiliated with the International Boy Scout organization, has been dissolved by Herr Baldur von Schirach, leader of the National Socialists' youth movement.

He said its existence was "no longer warranted."

Club Women Join in Welcome Home To Monitor's Flying Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, was welcomed home by representatives of the foremost women's organizations in the nation and in New York City at a dinner here last night, following her return from a 20,000-mile journey by airplane in which she was the first woman writer to circle South and Central America by air.

Miss Ruth Nichols, well-known aviator, acted as toastmistress and urged her listeners not to condemn air pilots and transportation officials of the private air lines for the scandals in mail contracts, which may have been caused by a few financial executives and promoters. She introduced many prominent club women, after which Miss Shuler described her trip and stressed the comforts and safety of air travel.

Miss Shuler's South American experience was of particular interest to the International Federation of Women's Clubs, since it is at the present time beginning to extend its affiliations to include women's organizations in the South American countries.

Eight organizations united in sponsoring the dinner, which was under the auspices of the New York coöperating council of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. They included the Woman Pays Club, Saturday's Children, the Wanderers' Club, the New York League of Business and Professional Women, the Eclectic Club of New York, the Transcription Supervisors Association, the Inkowa Outdoor Club and the Brooklyn Business and Professional Women's Club. Telegrams of congratulation were sent by many other women's organizations and by prominent women leaders who were unable to be present.

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—MERELY HEAT IT AND SERVE IT!

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8 STRAINED FOODS

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FREE—TO HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BABY'S DIET. A new, useful Chart of Vitamins and Minerals—showing what each one does for your baby and what foods they are found in. Write to H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 118, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We oven-bake them because oven-baking made beans America's first pet dish, and has kept them the national favorite all down the years. So *don't* buy beans, buy *oven-baked* beans. Remember—

57

HEINZ are really oven-baked BEANS!

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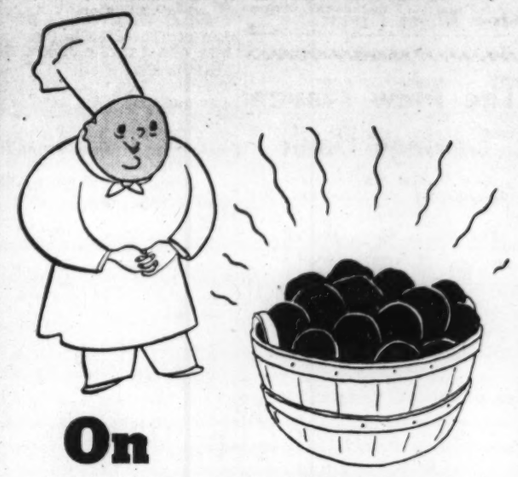

On Seeing Red

"There are times," observed our Ketchup chef, surveying the Heinz tomatoes, rotund and ripe, "there are times when it is good for a man to see red.

"Therefore, of these tomatoes, Heinz-born and Heinz-bred, pedigreed and pampered, cultivated and carefully culled—of these shall I make ketchup. It shall be simmered down and yet down to the precious essentials. Spices borne by our trusty couriers from the Orient, these and pure sugar shall be added by way of sweetness and delight.

"This shall be Heinz Ketchup to glorify the food of man. Chops shall be cherished, hash shall be heavenly, omelets a thing divine.

"And men shall see red, bright, heartening, come-hither Heinz Ketchup red. They shall grin hungrily. And they shall rush tableward."

57

SUCCESS NOTE:

Seeds and plants specially developed by Heinz. Tomatoes ripened under Heinz supervision. Ketchup cooked same day tomatoes are picked. Sealed hot in bottles. Tasted, tested. Then sold by the million to man-wise women. *The largest selling ketchup in the world!*

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

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Foresighted business statesmen are men whose vision extends beyond the making of mere profits into the realm of service to society. Such men have always adhered to the principle of unswerving maintenance of quality against a demand for cheap products. Today's evidence of quality buying confirms the wisdom of this principle.

Howard Heinz

57

HEINZ

NRA

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

ON APPROVAL!

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Why thousands have acclaimed Heinz labor-less Noodle Soup

The minute you buy a tin of Heinz Noodle Soup, your soup worries are over. You don't have to trouble about measuring and stirring in extra ingredients. You won't have to worry about how the final soup will turn out. For this *is* final soup. Finished. Complete. Nothing to add. Nothing to do but heat and serve and enjoy.

We make our 16 soups to home-recipes. We use good "homey" ingredients. We cook by the home-method, small batches, in open kettles, simmering unhurriedly.

And the finished soups, just as you eat them, we taste and test. We taste for flavor, and test for uniformity—a sample of every batch, of every soup.

So we *know* the Heinz Soup you eat is delightful and nourishing.

And because we know you will like Heinz Soups we make the guarantee you see above. Your Grocer knows about this guarantee. We don't want you to risk any money finding out how good Heinz Soups are. Neither does he. Please accept this protection and try Heinz home-recipe, ready-to-eat, no-worry soups.

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Cream of Mushroom	Mock Turtle
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Noodle	Gumbo Creole
Beef Broth	Scotch Broth
Cream of Green Pea	Clam Chowder
Cream of Celery	Cream of Oyster
Cream of Asparagus	Consomme
Vegetable	Bean Soup

Hear JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the RADIO! Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings Miss Gibson talks about new recipes and menus. See Radio Page for N. B. C. station and time. Tune in!

57

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Sledge Dogs Lead Procession To Eastern Show in Boston

Aristocratic Entries Range From Great St. Bernards to Toy Terriers—Mechanics Building Resounds With Canine Choruses

Led by stocky, broad-chested Malemutes and Siberian short-furred sledge dogs, the first contingent of candidates for honors in the 1934 Eastern Dog Show broke through Boston snowdrifts today in time for the opening.

Less than two dozen aristocrats of dogdom were on hand when the doors of Mechanics Building opened to the public at 10 o'clock, but in less than an hour only a few empty cages were left. Judging began late in the afternoon, and the quality of dogs exhibited promises to make the event one of the outstanding events in the history of the Eastern Dog Club. Chief among the titled dogs showing today and tomorrow is Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt's champion Blackeen Roulette of Misty Isles who defends his title in the poodle class.

Tom Bow Wow and Big Girl, two giant St. Bernards, were among the early arrivals. Tom was completely oblivious to his surroundings with eyes only for Big Girl, until a mournful-eyed pointer with floppoodle ears came along and tried to butt in on the conversation. That's how the first big howl of the show originated and it steadily increased in tempo and volume as each exhibitor brought in another entrant.

With some of the best cocker spaniels in the country in Boston for this show, considerable interest is focused in their direction. Kilcare of Casa Loma, Fieldhead Man O' War and Idahurst Jack all have their eyes on winning the handsome solid-color club trophy which goes to the member of the American Spaniel Club winning the greatest number of times in 1934.

In the Newfoundland breed, Duke and Count, both owned by Elizabeth B. Loring of Ashland, Mass., are attracting attention, while much of the crowd centers around the sporting dogs, whippets, setters, hounds, bays and pointers.

In the main auditorium is the "toy department." Here in "Toyland" are Pekingese, Pomeranians and toy terriers of all varieties. No rough wire cages for these pampered pets; nearly all have brought their own two-day prisons along with them, ranging all the way from conservatory-like glasshouses to silk-lined bassinets.

Then there's the sausage department, where "long little doggies" are exhibiting the efficiency of the extended wheelbase. Molly von Knype, Franzel von Sollingbrook and Bismarck Kensalbrook are dachshunding their best.

But the most interesting department in the building is down cellar where the cleaning and tonsorial department is located. Here Towser and Minnie get their daily cleaning via the scrubbing brush and soap suds method. Such mournful expressions of disgust and displeasure cant be seen upstairs.

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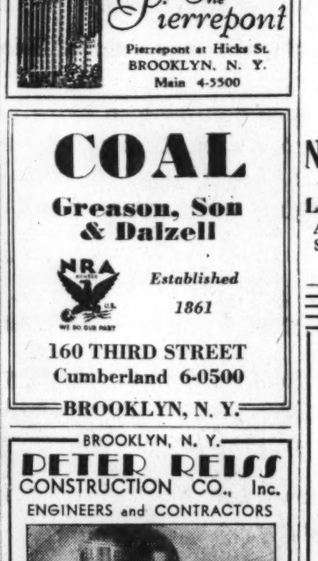
The Editor's Puzzle


254
"I'm glad they accommodate you seeing you being paying guests" said the man.
"Could you give my wife board with garage space?"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

To Command Marines

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Maj.-Gen. John H. Russell

He Has Been Named as Chief of the Fighting Marines by the President—"on Merit."

Russell New Head Of Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—A calm, gray-haired man who likes books and dogs is to be the next commandant of the fighting marines.

Maj.-Gen. John H. Russell has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Maj.-Gen. Ben H. Fuller on the latter's retirement at the statutory age of 64 years next month.

After nearly 30 years of leading marines in all parts of the world, it was an assignment to Haiti as High Commissioner which gained General Russell a reputation as a diplomat. During his Haitian régime he received the repeated thanks of his superiors, including former Secretaries of State Frank B. Kellogg and Henry L. Stimson and President Herbert Hoover.

When troubles became acute recently in the Negro Republic of Liberia, a high official of the British Government suggested that "a General Russell be sent to Liberia."

The 62-year-old General boasts a good game of tennis and packs a powerful punch in any contest.

The President also nominated Mr. Milton J. Helmick, of Albuquerque, N. M., to be Judge of the United States Court for China.

Mr. Roosevelt advanced Brig.-Gen. Harry Lee to Major-General in the Marine Corps and promoted Col. Douglas C. McDougal to a brigadier-generalship in the corps.

Virginia Railway & Power Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Wall Street hears that a tentative plan has been drafted for refunding $10,272,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Virginia Railway & Power Company, providing an exchange of the issue for equal amounts of 5½ per cent 10-year secured convertible bonds. A cash payment of $60 to the depositor of each $1000 maturing obligations is contemplated, the reports say, while each new $1000 bond would be convertible into 100 shares of new no-par common stock.

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Boston Snapshots

Worry-Proofing—Are you perturbed by the sight of the milkman crashing on your uncleared sidewalk? If your wife calls to you at night that there are burglars downstairs, does the thought disturb you? If, while speeding along the highways in the interests of punctuality, you see that a crash is imminent, are you excited, or do you plow calmly into the other vehicle? These are the kind of questions which insurance companies are asking in their advertisements—and which properly trained salesmen are answering for prospects by suggesting the universally applicable thought—"Why worry? We're insured!"

Members of the Advertising Club listened with interest as John H. Eglof, supervisor of a large insurance company, explained the methods used for applying the principles of insurance to ever widening fields. We could not help thinking that with a slight change of terminology, these recommendations that individual responsibility should be handed over to a central group guaranteeing that all ordinary needs should be met, might have been part of a Communist discourse heard on the Common.

One interesting statement made by Mr. Eglof was that during the "depression years" more than $9,000,000,000 have been paid out to the public by life insurance companies in America.

Mr. Eglof's talk was punctuated by a sound reminiscent of the passing of collection plates. Members of his audience were experimenting with "Spencer Disc Thermostat Demonstrators"—little metal discs that spring into the air when warmed in the hand and placed on a plate.

⁂

A Delicate Matter—We are not sure whether we ought to mention this or not, but the fact is that the roof of a suburban manufacturer of portable houses fell in under the recent snow. We expect to see slight changes of specifications in the new models.

⁂

Zigzag Icicles—Many people were struck yesterday by the queer zigzag icicle formations decorating some of the street cars which dived with relief into the subways. Evidently these particular cars went back and forth along their routes without turning round at the ends. As they ran in one direction the wind helped to build icicles leaning backwards. When they started back again the drops of water froze at the opposite angle. Apparently each trip added about three inches to the average formation. There seemed to be a good chance for mathematically inclined individuals to work out the length of the trips on this basis while waiting for their own delayed cars!

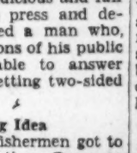
⁂

"Three Little Pigs" in Braille—At the Perkins Institute for the Blind at Watertown, a Braille edition of "Three Little Pigs" has just been added to the library. Not long ago the Pigs spoke in French for the delectation of a Cambridge theater audience. They were so well received in this foreign version of their film that it was made part of the current program at the Coolidge Corner Theater.

And, speaking of foreign language films, while they are regular fare at the Fine Arts Theater, which reopened recently, they are being shown intermittently elsewhere in local theaters too. The Community Playhouse at Wellesley has a French feature scheduled for a matinée this week. The Berlitz School is showing films each Wednesday afternoon, in connection with foreign lectures, and the Fine Arts Theater is giving language lessons each Wednesday evening in connection with foreign films.

⁂

Music in the Air—As several dozen passengers waited for a streetcar on Beacon Street yesterday morning, time passed slowly. Eventually, through the swirling snows a car hove in sight. But it did more than that. It hurried on through without a stop, bulging with its human cargo. Faces fell. Observations were made on the service. Brows beetled. And then, through the morning air a gay song rang out. It proceeded from the mouth of the driver of an open truck loaded with vegetables and groceries. Immediately smiles spread from one face to another. Humorous conversation broke out and the waiting crowd settled down to enjoy itself.



Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ely and Gill Meet

Now we are getting somewhere! Governor Ely has his first talk with Mr. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, who yesterday with his counsel came to the Governor's office.

The Governor agreed to give Mr. Gill a public hearing at which time charges contained in the State Auditor's much-touted report will be heard.

⁂

At this hearing Mr. Gill will have his first opportunity since the Norfolk issue started to defend himself and the public will have its first chance to make a judicious and fair decision. So far the press and detractors have assailed a man who, through the restrictions of his public office, has been unable to answer back. The game is getting two-sided at last.

⁂

Here's a Big Idea

Those Gloucester fishermen got to Washington just in time. Snow on the cherry trees is something quite different from snow on the Gloucester fishing piers.

These fishermen appeared before a Senate committee asking for the extension to the sea food industry of all the advantages enjoyed by agriculture. Mackerel, gathered from the sea at 50 cents a 100 pounds to the fishermen, sell in the hinterlands for 25 cents a pound, Washington officials were told.

Almost looks as though the fish consumers should start spawning mackerel in their goldfish bowls.

⁂

Pass the Worcestershire

Over in Worcester the other day I found an amazing lack of interest in state and local politics. Even found a prominent Republican who couldn't tell the name of the Republican City Committee chairman. It seems in general the eyes of the Worcesterites are looking right down toward Washington. Except for a geographical loyalty to John W. Haigis, Greenfield candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Worcester is watching the main leaders at Washington.

⁂

How About a Home-Run?

Affable, handsome Brig.-Gen Daniel Needham, head of the State Police may resign—and he may not. It was generally understood he was merely pinch-hitting, until a permanent successor to Alfred F. Foote, was procured. The rumors of his resignation therefore have good basis. And the rumor that Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman of Boston, will take over his duties are not so fantastic as they have been thought in some quarters.

⁂

A strange thing about the teddy-bearish commissioner is that there has always been more talk about firing him from the various positions he has held than there has been about any other two officials. As Director of the Necessaries of Life, Boston Fire Commissioner and Police Commissioner he was being fired every day, but the accounts were always grossly exaggerated. As a matter of fact he has never been fired; has survived every attack; and generally moved forward to a better job. He keeps his mouth closed, seeks no publicity and does his job according to his lights.

⁂

His Special System

When there is something he really wants, he doesn't ballyhoo it. Rather he incorporates it in a bill, presents it to the Legislature and then appears in its defense. Attacks of politicians roll off his huge frame and his voice is not that of the sea lion, so popular in police tradition.

⁂

From the fury of ineffectual controversy he retreats behind his shaggy, beetling brows, where he hibernates until sunny weather returns.

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Liechtenstein Joins World Brotherhood

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NEW Scout troops of the little independent State of Liechtenstein are one of the latest additions to the membership of the World Brotherhood of Boy Scouts. This brings the number of countries in the world which have Boy Scouts up to 48.

Liechtenstein lies on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Switzerland, and has an area of under 70 square miles. The inhabitants are German-speaking. Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino are the smallest independent states in Europe.

Aerial Postmen Of Army Operate Near to Normal

Stormbound East Clears and Planes Fly Close to Schedule

By the Associated Press

Although handicapped by adverse flying conditions in some parts of the country, the huge air-mail project taken over from commercial companies by army fliers was functioning near normal today.

A lashing gale in New England which caused postponement of the initial flight of the Newark, N. J., to Boston leg of the service yesterday was slackening. Better weather also was expected at Las Vegas, Nev., where the eastbound plane was stormbound.

At the Newark Airport planes were leaving on schedule for the West and the South. The first plane down to Cleveland had made the return trip safely.

Planes were operating between Pacific coast cities apparently without delay and an eastbound plane from Oakland, Calif., winged its way toward Elko, Nev., after a stop at Reno to pick up mail. At Elko a storm had abated and a plane which had been held there was on its way to Oakland.

Pilots flying the north and south route reported little difficulty with cross winds, but the open cockpits of the army planes offered little protection to northbound fliers.

Two mishaps were reported during the first full day of the service. A plane overturned while landing at Greenville, S. C., and the tailskid of a ship cracked when it landed at Fort Worth, Tex. No one was injured.

Four Arrested in Bond Theft

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Four men were in the police lineup today charged with conspiracy to sell $150,000 worth of bonds stolen Sept. 13 last from the mails on the United States Lines steamer Manhattan while the ship was at sea bound for England. They were arrested last night by post office inspectors and detectives.

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Social Readjustment Sought For Latin-American Workers; Labor Institute Advocated

Nineteen Southern Republics Join in Movement to Remove Economic Injustices—Women to Share in Bureau's Membership

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

To bring about and economic-social class adjustment among Latin-American workers of the cities and farms, organization of an Inter-American Labor Institute is recommended by representatives of 19 southern republics. The recommendation is the result of "a state of disorganization and stagnation among the creole and aboriginal populations, of social inequality, and economic injustice."

Influenced by an article in the Treaty of Versailles to the effect that account should be taken of countries in which climate and incomplete industrial organization bring about essentially different conditions for industry, the Latin-American Labor Institute would be "a valuable element of coöperation in the study and solution of American social problems distinctive from, if not conflicting with, European affairs."

Suggesting that the headquarters for such an institute be opened at Buenos Aires, Arg., the further recommendation is made that the cost of the funding, establishment and maintenance of the bureau should be borne by member-republics of the Pan American Union, Washington, and the quotas to be paid in should be based on each nation's population, and the average budget during the last four years.

Women are to be included in the institute. Perhaps as a result of the recent feminist agitation during the Montevideo Conference last December, a significant proposal has been made by the Latin-American representatives that a women's department be established in the bureau, and that it shall be under the direction of a woman. It is, likewise, put forward that the headquarters for the women's department shall be located in a Latin-American city where women's social organizations already exist, and are capable and desirous of coöperating materially and morally.

The institute is to be the medium through which concrete plans shall be developed, guaranteeing the right of laboring classes freely to organize in unions, and to resort to collective bargaining with employers. The idea has often been referred to in the so-called "social revolution" gaining headway throughout Latin America. For instance, Mexico has included it in its six-year plan, and Cuba is struggling to furnish its unions with something more than a mere name.

Social conditions of all laborers would fall under the direction of the institute to the extent that the organization would work toward an eight-hour day for employees in both government and private enterprises, and that there should be a holiday for each six working days, and a maximum six-hour day for all workers under 18 years of age.

Adjustment of Labor Hours

Just how these provisions will fit in with present labor conditions during the Central American fruit-cutting season is not at all clear. In Guatemala and Honduras, for example, during the months when bananas are cut and shipped to the United States the hours of labor depend upon the amount of fruit cabled for each day.

Child labor could be adjusted, not only in the republics mentioned, but in every southern country. The difficulty might come from drawing the line between boys of 17 and those of 18. Youth matures rapidly in the South. However, the institute proposes to at least abolish work for the more youthful members of that class; to take up the defense of women, paying special attention to certain conditions surrounding them; to extend vocational education; and to establish inter-American labor exchanges that countries may obtain labor when needed.

The organization of labor exchanges seemingly strikes an inharmonious chord, for Latin-American republics are turning more and more to their own nationals for work, and depending, when necessary, upon immigrants from abroad rather than aliens from adjacent republics. True, in Central America a considerable Negro element migrates to and fro during and after the fruit-cutting season. But similar conditions hardly apply to South America, except, perhaps, in Colombia.

Initiated at Montevideo

Incidentally, Chile recently called upon its citizens living abroad to return home to the fields. And further, a report out of Santiago states that the Chilean Government is considering an extensive Japanese colonization scheme for the southern part of the Republic where land and climate is suitable for the growing of rice.

As the plans for the Inter-American Labor Institute are now outlined, the governing board of the Pan American Union would be elected to appoint three Latin-American citizens to constitute a commission. The commission, in turn, would appoint the technical and administrative personnel. It would also determine what existing labor organizations should be called "representative."

The idea of an institute came to light during the seventh International Conference of American States. It was submitted by a subcommittee composed of delegates from Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Chile and Mexico. The suggestion was satisfactory to the conference and was adopted among the numerous resolutions. All in all, there is much to be said in its favor, but whether such an organization can be formulated depends on whether the Latin-American governments will subscribe to the expenses for the founding and maintenance of the institute.

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Here's a Little 'Little Entente'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children at Alban Towers Play School, Washington, D. C.
Left to Right—Cadete Lozada, Bolivia; Herbert Schulze, Germany; Taro Okazaka, Japan; Dale Lemly, United States.

Philadelphia Needs Low-Rental Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 — Construction of low-cost accommodations in this city is advocated by the Philadelphia Housing Association in a survey issued Feb. 19 which shows that the city is faced with a steady loss of quarters for families of low incomes, due to demolition, while new construction is practically at a standstill.

During a 10-year period accommodations for 64,000 persons have been removed, either for the purpose of public improvements, commercial or industrial expansion, or to bring about a reduction in tax assessment. This last mentioned cause has, of course, been the reason for the demolition of a greater per cent of substandard structures within the past three years.

Last year, alone, 1150 properties were demolished, and of this number 997 were residence buildings having accommodations for 5328 persons. This clearance represented the equivalent of 14 average city blocks, or, as the survey points out, a much greater amount than is involved in any approved slum clearance project under the Public Works Administration in any city in the country.

Strike of Pea Pickers Ends

CALIPATRIA, Calif., Feb. 21 (AP)—With a group of asserted agitators in jail, the strike of 3000 pea pickers in the Imperial Valley came to an abrupt end yesterday. Growers said laborers agreed to pick the $1,000,000 crop at a cent a pound, the wage they received before striking for 1½ cents.

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Play School Is Sowing Seeds Of International Friendship

Smiles of Children From Four Continents at Washington School Help to Warm Relationships Between Many Countries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Children at the Alban Towers Play School here are making international friendships early.

Because they represent four continents, this group has been nicknamed the "Little Entente." In addition to the son of a member of the United States Tariff Commission, the daughters of a Treasury official and children of other representatives of the United States Government, the membership of the school includes Taro Okazaki, son of Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, third secretary of the Japanese Embassy; Cadete Lozada, son of Señor Don Enrique S. Lozada, first secretary of the Bolivian Legation, and Herbert Schulze, whose father is Washington correspondent for a Berlin newspaper syndicate.

Five-year-old Herbert is leaving shortly to go back to his home in Germany. At a farewell party, his playmates presented him with a souvenir booklet to which each had contributed a page or more. It was illustrated with the flags of their various native lands. Herbert presented the school with some German toys.

"Children know no barriers of nationality and enjoy doing the same things whether they hail from cultured homes in Central Europe, South America, far-off Japan or Peoria, Illinois," says Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, who conducts the new school. "Daddy may be an embassy secretary, a marine air pilot of the United States Army or just an American business man, but his offspring enjoys playing 'London Bridge' and 'Mulberry Bush' with other children of his own age.

"The story of the 'Three Bears' and the now somewhat more famous 'Three Little Pigs' (thanks to Walt Disney and the movies) bring a sparkle of appreciation to childish eyes that first saw the light of day in any land.

"How quickly children learn a new language when they need it to understand their playmates and make themselves understood! How generously they are with smiles that need no interpretation in any language.

"One has no thought of 'Americanizing' these children who belong to other countries and are in our midst for only a short time. Representing as they do the cultured classes of their respective countries they bring to their American playmates some fine lessons in courtesy and a lasting impression of friendliness.

"Japan will always be associated with Taro, eagerly entering into the spirit of every game or other activity, never failing to say 'excuse me' when inadvertently hurting another child.

"Germany will always mean Herbert, blond and generous and smiling when he couldn't understand the strange language or make himself understood.

"And Cadete with his cunning three-year-old ways will be remembered in a way that will make these youngsters study eagerly about Bolivia when they reach their geography days a few years hence."

Shooting Is Skill Mrs. Roosevelt Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt considers shooting a skill and intends to practice on the new White House revolver range as soon as she has a chance.

That's what she told her press conference yesterday and, in answer to questions, she emphasized she did not consider practice shooting to be in conflict with her theory that children should not be taught war by playing with tin soldiers.

The President's wife hasn't seen the range yet, installation having been made while she was absent from the White House, but she hopes it will prove useful to everyone about the mansion. Guards and secret service men will do their practice there, she said, adding she had no idea where the plan originated. It had been attributed to Mrs. Roosevelt herself.

British Columbia Gains By Lower Soviet Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will reap the chief benefit from the decision of the British Government to reduce British imports of Russian timber during 1934 from 450,000 standards to 350,000 standards, a standard being 1,980 board feet. The great lumber industry of this province expects, as a result, to increase largely its present exports to Great Britain which last year made an all-time record.

The industry will endeavor to supply all the lumber which would have been purchased from Russia if the British authorities had not decreased these imports. The decision of the British government was based largely on the efforts of the British Columbia industry through the Canadian Government, and has been received here as a major step in the business recovery of western Canada.

Tongues of Gangsters Loosen in Kidnap Case

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Out of the mouths of gangsters, men who rarely talk, the State has drawn words it believes will convict Roger Touhy of kidnaping.

Walter A. Henrichsen, one-time beer-wagon chauffeur and bodyguard, testified yesterday he helped collect the $70,000 ransom that bought Mr. John Factor, international speculator, back from captivity. Previous statements of Isaac Costner put the finger of accusation directly on Touhy and his two fellow defendants, Albert Kator and Gustav Schaefer. The prosecution said today that it now has given the jury a complete picture of Mr. Factor's abduction last July 1.

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No great sacrifice need be made in order to lay aside money. Regulate your savings program. Take a small part of your income and imagine it to be a debt which must be paid each week. Before you spend any of your salary, first make your deposit. Make pay-day deposit day. Put the bank first on the day's itinerary.
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Oil-O-Matic's fully automatic heating positively saves you money!
There was a time when Oil-O-Matic heating did cost considerably more than hand-firing—and more than a hundred thousand home-owners gladly paid the difference, for the sake of the drudgery and worry which Oil-O-Matic saved them and their loved ones.
Now the situation is reversed! You can enjoy Oil-O-Matic's famous Hushed Heat for less than hand-firing costs! You gain new hours of freedom. You gain a clean basement which you can put to a hundred uses. You greatly enhance the market value, rental value, and comfort of your home . . . AND SAVE MONEY BESIDES!
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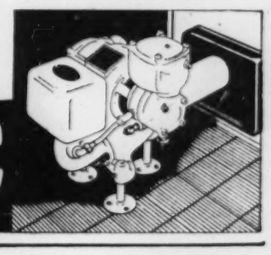
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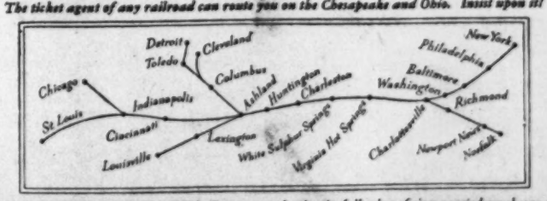

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CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

Hockey Fans Looking Forward to Honoring "Hitch" at Boston Garden

Bruin Veteran Defense Player In Final Game

Will Face Ottawa, the First N. H. L. Team He Joined

Lineup at Garden Tomorrow Night

Boston		Ottawa
Siebert, lw		rw, Finnigan
Barry, c		c, Kaminsky
Clapper, rw		lw, Shannon
Hitchman, ld		rd, Kalbfleisch
Shore, rd		ld, Bowman
Thompson, g		g, Beveridge

Boston spares—Wilcox, Lane, Smith, Harnott, O'Neil, Oliver, Galbraith, Stewart, Lamb, Beattie. Ottawa spares—Wasnie, Howe, Touhey, Shields, D. Roche, Voss, E. Roche, Hollett.

Not so many seasons ago Boston and Ottawa used to hover around the top of the National Hockey League standing together and once went into a Stanley Cup final as opponents, but tomorrow night at the Boston Garden the situation is decidedly different. Both teams are now in last place in their respective divisions and entirely out of any chance of gaining the playoffs.

The only especial interest in tomorrow night's game is that is has been termed "Hitchman night." The former Bruin defenseman, once a member of the Ottawa team, is now manager of the Bruin Cubs, but will return to the Boston lineup to play against the Senators in his own honor. Boston fans have got together behind the affair and it is expected the veteran will be given a night he will long remember.

Senators have not fared very well since last appearing here, but Manager Buck Boucher is building for the future and lack of experience has cost games this season. Among the new faces to appear this trip will be Kalbfleisch, defenseman, and Kaminsky, forward, recruited from the same Niagara Falls team that Shannon came from. Another new player is Bill Hollett, who made the last trip here as a member of Toronto Maple Leafs.

★ ★ ★

Eddie Shore is back in form now that he is engaging in battles again. He is a peculiar fellow in that he more readily loses control when overshadowed, outplayed or is unfortunate in scoring than from the so-called punishment he absorbs from opposing players. Last night he appeared to be grieving because he did not seem able to star.

★ ★ ★

If he plays his normal, hard-checking and close-covering game his chances of keeping out of trouble are few. It is noticeable that all opponents when skirmishing with Shore appear to be necessarily aggressive in their own protection and he too, seems altogether too alert and ready for trouble. It is not a pleasant prospect all around.

★ ★ ★

Now that the Bruins are out of the playoffs it is no help whatsoever to ponder on whether George Owen, retired Bruin defenseman, would not have been quite a help. He usually had more offensive qualities than any of last year's Bruins excepting possibly Shore, Stewart and Barry. His absence hurt the gate attendances too.

★ ★ ★

Al Smith and Bill Stewart tossed a coin to decide which would referee the Boston-Detroit game last night and the former won. Both were originally billed to work the Chicago-Americans game at New York, but snow-bound conditions stopped them. Since George Mallinson was unable to get to Boston from Montreal, Smith and Stewart were available. In the meantime Frank Patrick, league director, had been in touch with Bill Shaver, thinking that Smith and Stewart would be in New York.

★ ★ ★

According to Tommy Waters, Garden ticket man, Manager Art Ross has not paid board bill since December for the bear cub mascot, and unless something is immediately forthcoming a "night" for the bear will be necessary. From the vacant seats last night it looked like that game was the "bear night."

★ ★ ★

Boston Garden employees were particularly fond of Joseph T. Gilman, late president, and to perpetuate his memory have subscribed for and presented the Garden with a beautiful portrait of him. The picture was hung at the Garden last night.

★ ★ ★

Bill Stewart, Jamaica Plain boy who has made the grade as a recognized and respected hockey official, and who is to begin duties as a baseball umpire in the National League this summer, may resign from regular hockey duties as too arduous in regard to traveling.

MacDougall Beats Anderson in First U. S. Racquets Match

Play started this morning in the United States racquets singles championship tournament for 1934 on the courts of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club. A new champion was assured as Clarence C. Pell of New York, the 1933 titleholder, was not in Boston to defend.

Hartland P. MacDougall of Montreal was the first player to win a match and he took a hard-fought contest from Charles P. Anderson Jr. of New York, 15—11, 15—11, 11—15, 16—17, 15—8. In addition to Pell's default two others were posted this morning. James W. Paul of Boston advanced to the second round through the nonappearance of Malcolm C. Kirkbridge of New York, while Robert Grant 3d, of Harvard University, did the same at the expense of Joseph W. Brooks of New York.

Stanley G. Mortimer, the New York veteran and a former holder of the title, advanced to the second round this afternoon when he defeated Malcolm W. Greenough, former Harvard varsity football captain, three games to one, 15—1, 15—5, 10—15, 15—3.

United States Racquets Championship Singles—First Round

Hartland P. MacDougall, Montreal, defeated Chandler P. Anderson Jr., New York, 15—11, 15—11, 11—15, 16—17, 15—8.

Gerald Henderson, Boston, won from Clarence C. Pell, New York, by default.

James W. Paul, Boston, won from Malcolm C. Kirkbridge, New York, by default.

Robert Grant 3d, Harvard, won from Joseph W. Brooks, New York, by default.

Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, defeated Malcolm W. Greenough, Boston, 15—1, 15—5, 10—15, 15—3.

Can-Am League Race Tightens as Clubs Tie

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	10	76	71	32
Providence	12	8	7	58	54	32
Quebec	12	7	12	66	63	31
Philadelphia	11	7	12	76	72	29
New Haven	10	4	16	51	67	24

Result Feb. 20

Providence 3, Quebec 3, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Feb. 21—The Canadian-American Hockey League race tightened as a result of the 3-to-3 overtime tie between Quebec and Providence here last night. The division of points enabled the Reds to tie Boston for first place and the Beavers to climb to within one point of both Boston and Quebec.

Quebec		Providence
Wilson, McCabe, Blake, lw		rw, Rivers, Giroux, Taylor
Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward, c		c, Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre
Toupin, McIntyre, Phillips, rw		lw, Hart, Harrington
Ayres, Leroux, ld		rd, McVicar, Lesieur
Molyneaux, Leroux, rd, ld, Nichols, Mulligan		
Smith, g		g, Byrne

Score—Quebec 3, Providence 3. Goals—Toupin, Wilson and Blake for Quebec; Hart 2, Harrington for Providence. Assists—Quenneville 3, Toupin for Quebec; Murray for Providence. Officials—J. Walsh and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Oregon Five Wins With Three Seconds to Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 21—Oregon scooped up another basketball victory over Idaho, 28 to 27, in the Pacific Coast Conference, when G. E. Olinger '34 tossed a shot three seconds before the gun here last night. Oregon led 16 to 11, at the half, but Idaho rallied and took the lead, 27 to 26, with N. L. Iverson's tip-in with three minutes left. Idaho tried stalling, but Oregon intercepted an injudicious pass and holed out a victory.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	13	77	83	40
Syracuse	17	3	17	90	93	37
Buffalo	13	10	13	65	58	36
London	15	6	12	73	60	36
Windsor	15	2	19	65	81	32
Cleveland	13	3	17	81	86	29

Result Feb. 20

London 1, Buffalo 0.

London a Real Contender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 21 — London Tecumsehs became certain contenders for International Hockey League playoff honors here last night by defeating Buffalo Bisons, 1 to 0. Frank Daley scored the only goal. The triumph placed London in a tie with Buffalo for third place and only one point behind Syracuse Stars.

Aldrich Wins Medal

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 21 (AP)—D. G. Aldrich of the Greenbrook Country Club, New Jersey, posted a 76 to win the medal in the qualifying round of the Warwick Vase golf tournament at Riddell's Bay yesterday.

College Wrestling Result

Iowa 24, Springfield 6.

Four Players Remain in Race For World Title

Hall Finishes Schedule With High Run of 14 Defeating Layton

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, city	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Boseman Jr., Vallejo	7	2	8	27
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo.	7	2	7	43
Welker Cochran, San Fran.	7	2	13	37
Allen Hall, Chicago	8	3	14	38
W. F. Hoppe, New York	6	3	10	28
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. York	6	5	7	38
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago	6	5	7	39
Otto Rieselt, Philadelphia	5	6	12	42
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	4	7	9	33
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	3	8	10	44
Alfredo de Oro, New York	2	9	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	1	10	9	70

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Clean-up day in the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy tied matters up worse than ever, as all but four of the 12 players completed their schedules, leaving only four to fight out the title.

The four survivors will now play off for the title, beginning this afternoon, when Jay N. Bozeman Jr. will oppose John M. Layton. Welker Cochran will meet William F. Hoppe in the evening.

In the first evening game, Arthur J. Thurnblad climbed into a tie with Kinrey Matsuyama for sixth place by defeating August G. Kieckhefer, 50 to 29, in 50 innings. He led all the way in a free-scoring game. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—0 0 3 4 1s 2 0 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 s 1 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 4 0 0 1 2 2 0 2 1 1 0 1 2 3 0 0 4—50. Innings—50. High run—5.

A. G. Kieckhefer—2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 1 2 4—29. Innings—50. High run—4.

Referee—Charles McElligott.

Cochran was always the leader against Bozeman, with the latter held from his customary free scoring by the careful play of the champion. A high run of 7 put Cochran ahead in the second inning, and he gradually increased his lead to 25 to 9 in the twentieth. Another seven near the end settled the game. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 7 0 s 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 3 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 2 1—50. Innings—48. High run—7.

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—2 0 2 s 0 0 0 (1s) 1s 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 s 2 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—23. Innings—46. High run—3. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Allen Hall finished his schedule yesterday, with a blaze of glory, when he established a new high run for the tourney, 14, and defeated Layton, former champion, by doing it. He still has a chance to get into the play off. Hall won by 50 to 30, and also improved his best game record, by winning in 38 innings. Layton led most of the time during the game, until the final burst of speed by the Chicago player following a foul in his thirty-fourth inning when he made successive runs of 7, 1, 14 and 2 to end the contest. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—9 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 (1—1) 7 1 14 2—50. Innings—38. High run—14.

J. M. Layton—2 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 4 3 0 0 0 s 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0—30. Innings—37. High run 4.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Otto Reiselt and Alfredo de Oro also finished their schedules with the first afternoon game, which was won by Reiselt, 50 to 43 in 42 innings. The Philadelphian led all the way, though a final rally by the veteran brought him within hailing distance near the finish. Reiselt also improved his high run, making a 12 in the eighteenth inning. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—1 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 2 1s 0 2 2 0 2 1—50. Innings—42. High run—12.

Alfredo de Oro—0 1 0 1 3 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 s 1 0 3 5 1—43. Innings—41. High run—5.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Dick Ciuci Medalist

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Jumping out ahead of the field as a dark horse, Dick Ciuci of the New York golfing Ciucis carded a sub-par 71 yesterday to win the medal in the tenth annual Dixie amateur championship here. Getting off to a flying start yesterday, Ciuci shot the first nine holes in 32, four under par, and came home with a 39. Qualifying in second place was Russell Martin, the former Chicago district champion, who had a 38-34—72 for an even par. The low scoring rounds of those two players made them decidedly formidable contenders for the title won last year by Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y. Goodwin did not enter the tournament to defend his championship. Third place among the qualifiers was shared by Curtis Bryan Jr. of Miami, Lee Fowler of New York and Vaughn Salters of Toledo, Ohio, all of whom had 74s.

Sporting Around the Hub

SELDOM does one see four of Canada's leading junior hockey players on one high school team. This season, however, Catholic High holds this unusual distinction. Claude Bourque, regular goalie, also stars with the Canadien Juniors in the Montreal League. Last season, Bourque was the outstanding player for Moncton Juniors, in that team's unforgettable series with Montreal Royals Juniors for the Memorial Cup in the All-Canada championship playoffs. He was unanimously selected by the sports writers as the most promising junior prospect of the 1933 season.

★ ★ ★

The other three stars are all forwards—Howie Neville, Rene Boudreau and Ray Malenfant. Neville, a center-ice man, is a regular with the Montreal Juniors when not playing with Catholic High and is the leading scorer in the Montreal League. Boudreau, a right wing, played with Moncton Juniors for a while, but has transferred to Canadien Juniors and has developed into the best stick-handler in the City League. Malenfant, last season with Moncton, is the iron man of the Catholic team, usually playing a forward position for about 50 minutes each game.

★ ★ ★

As the game between the Catholic boys and the Greater Boston All-Stars is scheduled for the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon, it will give many the chance to attend who could not do so on an ordinary week day. The faceoff is at 2:30.

★ ★ ★

When the University Club games get under way tonight at the Garden, Harvard will be the favorite to capture Class "A" honors. Nine colleges are competing in the major classes—Harvard, Dartmouth, Boston College, Brown, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Holy Cross, Springfield and Northeastern. Dartmouth and Holy Cross should give the Crimson the most opposition. The pole vault, the first event on the program, starts at 7 o'clock. The running events get under way at 7:30.

★ ★ ★

It is difficult to imagine Connie Mack not "doing right" by Jimmy Foxx over the question of salary. If the big Athletic first baseman has been quoted correctly, the contract offered him does not call for enough money. Foxx is undoubtedly one of the most valuable players in the American League today. True, the A's had to make a drastic cut in their overhead; yet without Cochrane, Grove, Earnshaw and Dykes, it would seem as if the club should be able to afford a raise to Foxx after the fine showing he made in 1933.

★ ★ ★

Technology's Emerson Cup squash tournament is going on this week on the Tech courts, with about 100 undergraduates competing. C. J. Emerson '04 presented the cups.

★ ★ ★

Tech's varsity crew will enter the Poughkeepsie races this spring if it can make any kind of a showing at all in the regularly scheduled races, it was announced yesterday by Coach Bill Haines.

★ ★ ★

The professional tennis troupe of Bill Tilden, Henri Cochet, Ellsworth Vines and Martin Plaa finishes its matches in New York tonight and then plans to reach Boston tomorrow afternoon to make ready for the series of matches at the Garden on Friday and Saturday. The enthusiasm shown by the 12,000 spectators present at the opening matches in New York was tremendous, which proves more or less that the professional tour is going to be a big success.

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Northeastern snapped Brown University's victory string at the Boston Arena last night, defeating the Providence sextet by 5 to 3, in an overtime game. The Brown team had previously won seven straight games. In the other half of the doubleheader, Boston University walked over M. I. T., 10 to 1.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The 1934 Lawn-Tennis Season

CHIEF interest in lawn-tennis circles just now is centered on the professional tour of William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of the United States and Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, the famous French professionals, who are engaged in a series of matches based on the Davis Cup plan.

If we may judge from the reception which Tilden and Vines received on their recent tour of the United States, it is quite safe to predict that the international matches are going to be very well patronized and net a neat amount of cash to the four players. In fact, it is quite probable that Tilden and Vines will net something like $50,000 each for their two tours of the country. All of this seems clearly to indicate that tennis is going to have a very successful year during 1934.

This summer will find the amateurs, as well as the professionals, very active. The women's indoor amateur championship of the United States is now attracting some attention, and the men's will soon begin; but neither attracts as much notice as the corresponding outdoor championships will receive about next September or the amount of patronage that the professionals are enjoying this winter.

During the past few years France has enjoyed more than her due share of the big things in lawn tennis, with the Davis Cup challenge round the chief attraction. This year, however, England is due to be the real center of big tennis battles, with the Wimbledon all-England championship, the Davis Cup final and challenge rounds and the Wightman Cup matches for women the events of great moment. The fact that the Wightman and Davis Cup matches are due to be played in London is going to mean the presence at Wimbledon of the leading men and women amateurs of the United States, as well as the leading European players. Lacking a player of the ability of Tilden, Cochet or Vines in the men's and probably Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in the women's, the battle for the various amateur honors should be one of the best the game has seen in a number of years, and when these various competitions have been concluded, it is more than probable that the leading men and women players will cross the Atlantic to try for the United States titles, one of which is now held by a British player—Frederick J. Perry. One of the strange things about Perry is the fact that he has never yet won the singles championship of his own country and this may be the year.

★ ★ ★

Coach Casey and His Multiple Kick

In 1931 one of the football innovations that the Harvard eleven introduced in its game with Yale was the so-called "Multiple Kick," which Head Coach Eddie Casey taught to his Crimson players. It worked to perfection the times it was tried; but last year the rules prevented it. Next fall the play will be permitted again and it will be interesting to see to just what extent the change in rule will work to the advantage of the offensive. To us it looks as if it would be quite valuable, not only in allowing the multiple kick; but in opening up other ways of attack. The fact that a player can hold the ball for another player to kick not only furnishes a fine chance to spring quick kicks, but it gives a big chance for forward passes, lateral passes or runs in any direction. Another innovation which Coach Casey sprang in 1931 was the backward pass on a kickoff and this year he showed a variation of this play which was of great assistance in Fergie Locke's famous touchdown run from kickoff. We are already visualizing some striking innovations for the big games of next fall with this change in the rules responsible for their appearance. It looks to us as if the team which did not have a safety man out back ready to take care of a punt would find itself losing a lot of valuable ground.

Baseball Movies Keep Lew Fonseca Working Overtime

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 (AP)—Lew Fonseca, manager of the Chicago White Sox, believes a motion picture camera and a few thousand feet of film will bring baseball back as the national pastime in fact as well as in name. With his small camera working overtime, Fonseca has been chasing many of his big league brethren all over California's playing fields this winter. His subjects are such stars as Babe Ruth, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Willie Kamm, Lefty Grove and Mickey Cochrane.

The batting, fielding, pitching and catching artistry of these diamond luminaries is being recorded in celluloid for the tutelage of the youngsters who are coming up.

Someone gave Fonseca a movie camera two years ago. As a pastime he snapped players on his team in various action shots at the spring training camp. He conceived the idea of showing the pictures to college students. A few months ago at Northwestern University the stunt received acclaim. Not long ago men students of the University of California attended a showing. At the baseball turnout soon after 300 candidates reported. A year before the turnout was 75.

Fonseca proposed to President William Harridge of the American League that the league sponsor the plan to provide baseball movie shorts free of charge to schools, colleges and clubs. The league directors approved and appointed him the league's official movie photographer. He spends whatever money is necessary; the league will pay the bills, but he gets no salary.

To date he has made only a few showings of the film. But the response has been such as to almost floor him. Up to now, he has received nearly 1500 letters from educational and club organizations asking for copies of the baseball film.

'Fantastic' Playoff Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 21—A playoff tournament proposal for the International Hockey League has been quashed by President Charles S. King. The proposal, emanating from Cleveland, suggested that all six clubs in the league be grouped together in a post-season series. The suggestion was that the winners of a series between the first and second teams play the survivors of a series between the other four clubs, to decide the title. Owner-Manager Harry Holmes of Cleveland proposed the idea and asked for a league meeting to consider it. President King refused to entertain the plan, which he described as fantastic.

International Stars Win

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21 (AP)—Ranking tennis stars of the United States and England hung up victories over West Indian players in the second day's play in the international tournament here yesterday. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, ranked No. 10 in the United States, dropped a set to W. Coke, Jamaican star, but won at 6—4, 4—6, 6—0. J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., defeated O. V. Lindo, 6—0, 6—4. In the women's singles, Helen H. Jacobs, American champion, and Dorothy E. Round, British ace, won easily. Miss Jacobs defeated Mrs. Richardson, 6—0, 6—0, while Miss Round defeated Miss Lawrence, 6—3, 6—1.

Westerners Tie for Medal

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—In the annual south Atlantic golf championship Lucile Robinson of Des Moines, the western champion, and Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, former champion, tied at 79 for medalist honors. Virginia Van Wie, United States champion, finished in third place with an 81. Marian Miley trailed two shots behind with an 83, and Kathleen Garnham of England, holder of the French championship, was one more stroke away, with 84. Qualifying figure was 92 or better.

Joe Shaute Released

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the unconditional release of Joe Shaute, 33-year-old left-handed pitcher. During a major league career of 11 years with Cleveland of the American League and Brooklyn, Shaute pitched in 350 games, winning 99 and losing 107. Used almost exclusively in relief roles last season, Joe appeared in 41 games, but was credited with only three victories against four defeats.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, Kansas City 3.

Golf to Be National Sport in Germany By a Nazi Decree

By the Associated Press

WEISBADEN, Ger.—Golf, by Nazi decree, is to be a national sport in Germany.

Acting under orders from Berlin, Karl Henkel, chief of the German golf club unions, and Gustav Schaefer, leader of the Gymnastic and Sports Association, have announced plans to popularize the royal and ancient game and bring it within the price reach of the lowliest German.

The army, navy, Hitler's storm troops and members of the Youth Movement will be expected to lead a new horde of divot diggers across German fairways.

New and better golf courses are to be built, Herr Henkel said, the price of equipment is to be lowered and membership fees in golf clubs limited to two marks (80 cents) a year for adults and one mark for juniors under 18 years of age.

A national tournament is to be held May 10, open to all amateur male and female players and a full program of international matches, juvenile championships, professional and mixed championships will be drawn up for later in the year.

All that remains now is for some professor to give the Germans a golfing vocabulary. The game has never been as popular in Germany as in many other countries, its two oldest tournaments only going back to 1907.

College Basketball Results

Central Normal 24, Indiana T. 20.
Charleston T. 36, St. Viator 31.
Cincinnati 33, Ohio C. 30.
Clemson 29, Georgia 23.
Earlham 34, Dayton 27.
Franklin 44, Ball St. T. 29.
Geneva College 49, Carnegie Tech. 18.
Georgia Tech 43, Sewanee 27.
Hamline 36, Gustavus Adolphus 27.
Hope 37, Albion 30.
Illinois College 37, Carthage 35.
Illinois Wesleyan 42, Eureka 22.
Kalamazoo 27, Manchester 23.
Lincomb T. 50, Knox 41.
Millikin 42, Bradley 38.
Milwaukee T. 39, White Water T. 29.
Mississippi 36, Mississippi State 35.
Ohio Wesleyan 38, Miami 36.
Rice 45, Texas 34.
Southwestern 27, Washburn 23.
South Carolina 28, Duke 23.
St. Olaf 31, MacAlester 21.
Texas A. & M. 34, Arkansas 23.
Texas Christian 39, Baylor 34.

Auto Race Decision Reversed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—Forty-eight hours after Al Gordon was awarded the 250-mile stock car road race here Sunday, American Automobile Association officials reversed their decision late yesterday and gave Stubby Stubblefield first place. A. G. Pillsbury, regional director of the A. A. A., said it took his officials 48 hours to find out an error was made in checking the thirty-third lap which resulted in Gordon, Long Beach veteran, getting the checkered flag first, Sunday, in token of victory.

To Play Match in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Owing to the fact that there was not sufficient seating accommodations in Philadelphia, the world professional pocket-billiard match between Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, the defender, and Andrew Ponzi, the challenger, has been transferred to this city and will start Feb. 26. The match is to consist of six blocks of 125 points each, two blocks to be played each day.

College Basketball Result

Oregon 28, Idaho 27.

Wings Add To Group Lead By Beating Boston

Montreal, Canadiens and N. Y. Americans Win to Keep Pace in Division

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	10	10	89	78	48
Chicago	17	10	11	71	57	44
Rangers	18	7	13	95	77	43
Boston	12	5	22	78	104	29
Canadian Division						
Toronto	21	9	9	141	89	51
Montreal	15	9	16	92	106	39
Canadiens	15	6	17	78	84	36
Americans	13	9	17	84	103	35
Ottawa	9	5	24	87	117	23

Results Feb. 20

Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Canadiens 3, Toronto 2, overtime.
Montreal 6, Ottawa 2.
Americans 3, Chicago 1.

Detroit Red Wings extended their undefeated streak to 13 straight games at the Boston Garden last night, defeating the local Bruins, 4 to 1, securing a 3-to-0 lead in the first period, the Wings easily held off the Bruins throughout the balance of the encounter and increased their lead of the American group. Eddie Shore got into his first fight since the recent suspension, when he battled with Graham, both on the ice and in the penalty box.

Detroit		Boston
Lewis, Emma, Sorrell, lw		rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, c		c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		lw, Siebert, Beattie, Harnott, Galbraith, Barry
Young, Buswell, ld		rd, Shore, Lane
Goodfellow, Graham, rd		ld, Smith, Wilcox, Lane
Cude, g		g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 4, Boston 1. Goals—Lewis 2, Aurie and Young for Detroit; Barry for Boston. Assists—Aurie 2 for Detroit; Clapper for Boston. Officials—A. G. Smith and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 21—Canadiens held onto third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 2, in an exciting overtime game here last night. The victory enabled the locals to keep pace with the second-place Maroons and the fourth-place New York Americans in the struggle for the two playoff positions that remain to be determined in the group. In addition the victory gave the Canadiens the series with the Leafs for the season with four victories and two losses.

Canadiens		Toronto
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		rw, Kilrea, Conacher, Doraty, Sands
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c		c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw		lw, Boll, Jackson, Cotton
Chabot, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Canadiens 3, Toronto 2. Goals—Gagnon, Bourgault and Joliat for Canadiens; Primeau and Blair for Toronto. Assists—G. Mantha 2, Lepine, Joliat and Morenz for Canadiens; Jackson and Cotton for Toronto. Referees—W. B. Dell, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 21—Montreal Maroons and the local Senators ended their National League series here last night in a robustly played game, and a scoring outbreak in the first period, which gave them a 4-to-1 lead, decided the issue in favor of the visitors, the final score being 6 to 2.

Montreal		Ottawa
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw		rw, Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c		c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea, rw		lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
MacKenzie, Frew, ld		rd, Bowman, Hollett
Wentworth, Evans, rd		ld, Shields, Kalbfleisch
Kerr, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Montreal 6, Ottawa 2. Goals—Haynes 2, Evans, Cain, Northcott and Trottier for Montreal; E. Roche and Kaminsky for Ottawa. Assists—Trottier, Evans, Wentworth, Robinson, Brydson, Blinco and Northcott for Montreal, Kalbfleisch 2 for Ottawa. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—New York Americans scored a deserved victory over Chicago in their quest for a playoff position in the National Hockey League, yesterday, 3 to 1, with the second line the best fighters for the winners. The victory failed to get them the place, as Montreal Canadians held their point advantage by winning from Toronto.

N. Y. Americans		Chicago
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw		rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy, McFadyen
Chapman, Conn, Jackson, Himes, c		c, Romnes, Sheppard, Cook, McFadyen
Thompson, Marcn		lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel
Himes, Burke, Picketts, Martin, rw		rd, Jenkins, Coulter, Thompson
Brydge, Murray, ld		ld, Conacher, Abel
Dutton, Doran, rd		g, Gardiner
Worters, g		

Score—Americans 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Himes, Klein, Burke for Americans; Cook for Chicago. Assists—Conn 2, Chapman, Burke for Americans; Trudel for Chicago. Referees—Moylan Macdonell and Redvers Mackenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Hockey Results

Boston 10, M. I. T. 1.
Northeastern 5, Brown 3.

Helen Pederson Wins From the Top-Seeded Star, Mrs. Brunie

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A seventeen-year-old girl, Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., furnished the chief sensation yesterday in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when she defeated Mrs. Henry C. Brunie in the second round of the singles. Mrs. Brunie was seeded first in the tourney, but the girl, who is a protégé of Marie Wagner, a former winner of the championship here, developed such powerful stroking ability and steadiness that she wore down the endurance of Mrs. Brunie, and coming from behind in the second and third sets, won both, after Mrs. Brunie had been four times at match point, 2—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Another surprise result came when Mary King Smith, another girl player of the home club, defeated Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., seeded fifth, 6—4, 6—4.

The remaining seeded players, five in all, came through easily, all winning in straight sets. In the doubles also, which was started, the three seeded teams, Mrs. Brunie and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp, and M. Millicent Hirsh and Grace P. Surber, all came through to the semifinals, with one second-round match held until today. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Second Round

Norma Taubele, New York T. C., defeated Mrs. J. V. Cremonin, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles T. C., defeated Anne Freeman, New York T. C., 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Ruth Leo, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—3, 6—2.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, Heights Casino, 2—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Mary King Smith, Westside T. C., defeated Helen L. Grawn, Detroit T. C., 6—4, 6—4.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Mrs. J. M. Bolt, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, Seventh Regiment T. C., defeated Mary McGusty, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Miss Hirsh and Grace P. Surber won from Miss Grawn and partner by default.

Mrs. H. G. M. Kelleher and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris won from Mrs. G. C. Ewing and Mrs. John E. Parson, by default.

Miss Taubele and Miss Sharp defeated Miss McGusty and Miss Lee, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. S. F. Caulkins and Mrs. Charles Stone defeated Mrs. Leroy Campbell and Mrs. J. O. Blanchard, 8—1, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. Brunie and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. defeated Miss A. C. Cragin and Mrs. P. R. Harris, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Hirsh and Miss Surber defeated Mrs. Kelleher and Mrs. Morris, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Taubele and Miss Sharp defeated Mrs. Caulkins and Mrs. Stone, 6—2, 6—2.

Deadlines Set For Polo Championships

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Deadlines for circuit championship play and dates for sectional championships and the intercollegiate polo title tourney were set by the executive committee of the Indoor Polo Association here yesterday.

The intercollegiate tournament will be held from March 31 to April 7, with Harvard defending its 1933 championship against Yale, Princeton, Penn Military and West Point. The site of the meet was not selected.

Circuit championships must be determined by March 14 and sectional title play will start March 24, the committee ruled, with the east-west match, played last year in Chicago, scheduled for early April, probably in the Windy City again.

J. C. Rathborne was named chairman of a tournament committee to supervise the tournaments. Others are Elbridge T. Gerry, F. S. O'Reilly, Herbert Martin and Milton Kornblum.

Cochet Signs For a Second Pro Net Tour

Famous French Tennis Star Will Play Four Matches a Week

Followers of lawn tennis will be pleased to learn that Henri Cochet, the great French player, has already signed with Big Bill Tilden and Bill O'Brien for a second tour of the United States starting immediately after the present two-night team competitions end in Newark on March 19. The new tour calls for a schedule covering a period of six weeks, playing four matches a week from March 20 to May 2. Two groups of players will be sent out into the field, one starting from the west coast and the other from the east coast. Cochet, Hans Nusslein, Karel B. Kozeluh and Vincent Richards will make up one group and Tilden, Elly Vines, Martin Plaa and Bruce P. Barnes are expected to make up the other, with the possibility that Plaa may have to return to France, in which event another player will be substituted for him. The European tour of Tilden and Vines has been called off, and after Cochet's contract expires in May there will follow a series of professional tournaments in the United States during the summer months.

At least 20 sectional championships throughout the country have been planned, marking the first attempt of the professionals to establish themselves in a pretentious way on the American outdoors courts. In many parts of the country, especially in the West and South, the Professional Lawn Tennis Association, under whose auspices the tournaments will be held, will have the support of various Chambers of Commerce.

Tonight the New York match between the United States and French professionals will be resumed in the Madison Square Garden with Tilden engaging Cochet

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Paris Whispers of New Fabrics

You Will Like Being Let In on the Secrets

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

TIME was when the heads of the great French dressmaking houses were wont to discuss with the fashion correspondents the novelties of their new collections long before they were shown to the general public. Now, alas, all that is changed. Here we are, at the moment of writing, on the eve of the showing of the collections of spring and summer models and not one hint of the new fashions has passed the portals of studio or workroom. Never have the secretes of the atalier been so zealously guarded. As a matter of fact, the leading dressmakers have made a solemn compact not to disclose their secrets until the day of their public showing.

As the result of this secrecy, all sorts of rumors are afloat concerning the new collections. Among these predictions are the return of the hour-glass figure, shorter skirts or longer ones which will trail on the ground, sloping shoulders, bustles and crinolines, all of which are mere "guessing." So far as the tightly laced bodice is concerned, one may rest assured that no designer will sponsor this, knowing full well that no modern woman would ever accept it, and the same is true of trailing skirts. The present skirt lengths, varying as they do for morning, afternoon and evening, have proved so eminently satisfactory that one has serious doubts of any change in this direction. If (as no doubt we shall find) the square shoulder is ruled out of the new collections, it is doubtful if the designers will go quite to the other extreme, the sloping Victorian shoulder, for such drastic changes come gradually, as a rule.

Since it is futile to speculate on the new silhouette or any of the details of the models of the spring collections, the manufacturers of dress materials are our only hope for authentic "news," for they know the materials which have been chosen by the dressmakers as the foundations of the new models.

There are, it appears, four outstanding successes among the new fabrics. Rodier's new light-weight (almost "feather-weight") materials made of the finest wool and rabbit's hair—the softest, loveliest woolens that you can imagine—take the leading place among the woolens. These come in plain colors and in two-toned plaids, stripes and checks and are used not only for sports and street costumes but for the dressier type of afternoon frock as well.

The revival of alpaca is another outstanding novelty of the spring season. This is not the stiff, old-fashioned material of our mother's day but a soft, lustrous, drapable fabric made of silk and wool in the same old-fashioned weave. Remond, one of the leading French silk manufacturers, has one of the loveliest of these new alpacas, made of wool and artificial silk.

Another revival of an old-fashioned material is taffeta which is well to the fore in the spring materials. This comes in all sorts of woven and printed designs as well as in lustrous, plain colors. There are gorgeous plaids, some reproductions of Scotch tartans and others in larger squares of pastel shades. There are some with little checks and others with very narrow stripes of angora or chenille and there are any number woven with geometric designs in a contrasting color, some with a glistening thread of lamé in the design. Printed taffetas, of which the favorites are gray and black shaded designs on a white ground, have been chosen by many of the dressmakers.

Loveliest of Laces

The fourth "sure-fire" success of the coming season is lace and all France is rejoicing over this because it means work for thousands of the unemployed. Calais alone, which is the center of a great lace industry, has 30,000 of these unemployed who, thanks to the Parisian dressmakers are gradually going back to work. It would be impossible to describe the new laces, for they range from the coarsest net to the finest of Chantilly. There are new lace fabrics, too, which have a lace design woven on close, firm net, and which, to the casual observer have the appearance of cloth. There are laces in puffed and shirred effects and there are printed nets with floral designs in soft pastel tones. It is pretty safe to predict that lace will take the place, to a great extent, of the popular printed chiffons for the dressier type of summer frock. There are, however, lovely new designs in the chiffons as well as in the ever-popular printed crepe-de-chines which, according to the manufacturers, will still hold their own for the summer street costume. The most successful designs in these printed Chines are those which have a bright floral design on a black background.

These are the main novelties among the materials but there are also new jerseys, light-weight tweeds, crêpes and other light woolens which will be used for sports and street wear. Surah is another old-fashioned material which is being sponsored by several of the leading houses. There are also lovely new linens and cottons which we will talk about a little later.

As to colors, a return to navy blue is strongly indicated by the manufacturer's orders. Brown has had its day (and a good, long day it was) and green, although still shown in mignonette and sage shades, will not be nearly as prominent as in former years. Yellow appears but rarely in the sample books of the manufacturers and then only in pale maize and mustard tones. All the pale, soft, pastel shades are very much in vogue.

And Hats

While we are waiting for the doors of the fashion salons to be thrown open, let's have a look at some of the accessories—gloves and bags, scarves and jewelry—oh, yes and hats! There's a perplexing subject, for the milliners are still groping for the "something different" for the Easter hat. At present they are making every imaginable kind of headgear, berets of every size and shape, little bonnets turned back off the face and worn on the back of the head and hats with brims, some turned up in front and some down in the front and up at the back. For one thing, we may be thankful, there seems to be no particular angle at which any of these hats must be worn, on the other hand they may be worn in whatever way is the most becoming.

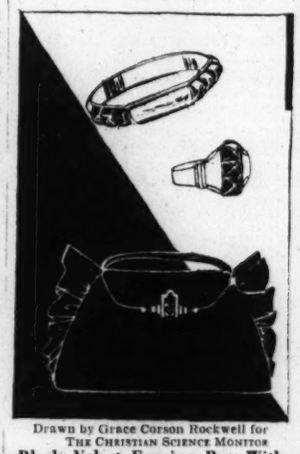
Handbags are bigger and softer and the envelope shape has given place to the bag with a handle. The roomy leather bag from Lucien Lelong and the oval one of suede designed by Mme. Schiaparelli, which Mrs. Rockwell has sketched, are typical examples. There is very little change in gloves, the plain, loose wrist still prevails but without trimming. Satin, silk and velvet still vie with kid for the evening glove. Worth has a novelty in a loose-wristed sports glove which is soft angora wool on the outside, lined with suede, reversing the usual idea of a lined glove.

At the moment, the most popular scarf (and the most becoming) is the long strip of silk, satin or velvet which ties in a big bow under the chin. This is especially smart as well as practical, with a coat with a fur collar. Lucien Lelong has several smart examples of this. There is one in nut-brown satin with three narrow bands of bright colored velvet ribbon on the ends and lined with brown velvet. Another from the same shop is of jade-green velvet stitched all over in white squares and there is also one of heavy navy blue faille which is embroidered in outstanding white silk dots. A favorite idea is a scarf in two shades of velvet, black lined with jade, brown lined with flame etc. A striking scarf of Worth's is of black velvet stitched in white and lined with white satin, the satin extending below the velvet at the ends with the velvet cut in a key pattern and appliqued on the white. Bows of plaid taffeta are worn by the younger generation and plaid woolen scarves are popular with the sports costume. Mme. Schiaparelli's scarf of braided chenille in jade or flame or bright blue is a charming accent for the dark tailored costume or coat.

Oh, dear, I have no space to tell you about the new jewelry, but I must just mention the fact that the filet of metal, braided cord, rhinestones or what not, is becoming a very important accessory for the evening costume. Even the old-fashioned "back-comb" of horn or tortoise-shell has made its reappearance.

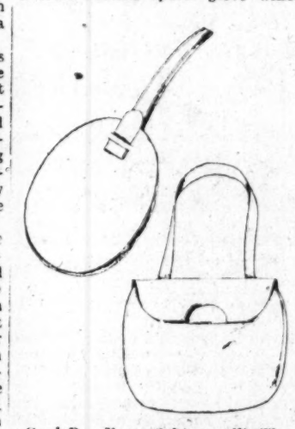
Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Two-Piece Street Costume for the Spring From Lucien Lelong. The Material Is Soft, Beige Wool. The Narrow Box-Pleats at the Front and Back of the Skirt Are Stitched Down As Far As the Knees. The Plain Jumper Has a Double Standing Band Around the Neck, Which When Drawn Tight With the Brown and White Tie Forms a Scanty Ruche Which Is Youthful and Becoming. The Hat Is Crocheted Brown Wool With a Jaunty Brim and Two Little Spotted Quills Set Rakishly at the Front. Right—Mme. Schiaparelli Is the Creator of This Beret and Scarf. The Former Is Larger Than Usual and Was Doubtlessly Inspired by That Worn by Latin Students, for It Is Called "The Bohemian Beret." The Scarf Is of Emerald Green Chenille.



Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Black Velvet Evening Bag With Ruffled Ends, Designed by Worth to Be Carried With a Ruffly Edwardian Evening Gown. Bracelet and Ring of Opaque Crystal and Imitation Cabachon Sapphires Mounted on a Nickel Band, Also by Worth.



Oval Bag From Schiaparelli. The Lower One From Lelong.

Will You Come as My Guest?

Hostess and Guest at Concerts, Shows, Movies

Etiquette in Daily Living—15

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a person attends any kind of public entertainment, such as an exhibition at an art gallery, motion picture, concert, theater, opera or any other place where people go to enjoy themselves he will remember that he is only one of many who are on the same quest. He will not, therefore, let his zeal for the occasion run off with his consideration for others. For instance, he will not laugh uproariously nor applaud with such violence that he holds up the program unduly. On the other hand he will not look bored, fidget, yawn or make himself a nuisance in any way because he is not sufficiently entertained.

If he attends with friends he will make a definite point of enjoying himself and being pleased with what is going on. Several years ago a young woman because of the circumstances in which she was placed made a conscious and prolonged effort always to magnify the good and to see the pleasant and agreeable features of every occasion even if at the time it seems "hard scratching" to find the kernels of corn amid the chaff. The result is that this attitude of mind has become habitual with her. It seems hardly necessary to add that she is a most charming and desirable companion.

At a motion picture show if one doesn't like the star and others do it is very ungracious to spoil their pleasure by sarcastic remarks or by a glum silence if they speak in praise. One can, perhaps, enjoy the photography or scenic effects or perhaps a minor character. A sturdy determination to minimize what one may consider offensive eases up many a situation where several have gone together "to enjoy themselves." If the entertainment is so objectionable in any way as really to affront one's sense of moral right and wrong it may teach him to be wiser next time in accepting a promiscuous invitation or in choosing his company with which to spend a precious hour of leisure.

Open-Minded and Considerate

At concerts, art galleries, opera or other occasions of art enjoyment one never makes fun of what his companion enjoys. Ridicule is often more biting in its effect than condemnation and may do more to spoil an hour of happiness. Where art is concerned tastes differ tremendously. What to one may be uproariously funny may be to another a worthy experimentation demanding at least thoughtful consideration. An open-minded attitude, receptive to all good things and a sincere desire to understand what is baffling to one's taste æsthetically and a generous tolerance in general will open up to one many unexpected fields of beauty and even joyous new companionships. If one really does know more than his companion an occasional impersonal and tactful remark thrown out may prove a life line to the other struggling amid the stormy billows of conflicting æsthetic opinions. However, one needs to be sure that he isn't "superior" in this.

"I never like to go with Sarah. She always makes me feel so stupid and ignorant," said a woman wistfully.

She is an honest searcher for æsthetic culture and needs to be helped, not hindered, in overcoming a sense of inferiority. Sarah, who has had greater advantages, would be able to be of genuine help to her friend if she were a little wiser more tactful and if she had a clearer sense that we are all children of one great family.

If Mrs. Smith attends an entertainment with Friend Husband he steps ahead until they meet the usher, when he steps back and allows Mrs. Smith to precede him. If they must pass in front of others to reach center seats they do so as quietly as possible, with a courteous "Thank you." They take care not to brush against the heads of those who are sitting in front. They do not rattle programs or candy boxes. Munching popcorn, peanuts or even candy is not the pinnacle of good taste in public places, the experts say. In leaving, Mr. Smith walks beside his wife or in a jam he may properly step ahead to make way for her. They do not make a wild scramble for wraps which have been checked but wait their turn with decorum. In the present speed age many of us run habitually in high gear. It is helpful to remind ourselves often that times of enjoyment are periods of leisure and that we shouldn't let "haste make waste" if we hope to receive the refreshment that these happy occasions have in store for us.

Give Explicit Invitations

In inviting another to accompany one to a public entertainment it is tactful and kind to state what your invitation is before asking the other to commit himself. This is true whether a woman or man issues the invitation.

"I have tickets for the concert by Horace Greatperson. Are you free to go with me as my guest Saturday afternoon, Julia?" asks Miss Smartly of her friend.

This gives Julia a chance to decline without offending Miss Smartly if she doesn't like Horace Greatperson and thinks she can't afford to waste her time on him. Sam Smartly (Miss Smartly's brother) would of course word his invitation differently but he would also give Julia a chance to know what she was up against before committing herself.

Another social amenity among women is that the one who does the inviting makes it plain whether the other is to be a guest or just a companion. In these days when women often go together, each paying her own way, wisdom and etiquette both demand a clear understanding on this point. Miss Smartly's invitation to Julia sets the latter's mind at rest as to just what the invitation includes before she accepts or declines. If these two women are in the habit of attending places together Miss Smartly might word her invitation differently

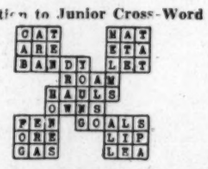
"I find I am free Saturday to go to Horace Greatperson's concert. How about your, Julia? You remember we spoke of going together. Shall I get the seats or will you?"

This tells Julia a very quick story and she can arrange her answer accordingly. The same applies to luncheon and dinner invitations also. Many an occasion has been made very difficult if not actually distressing to the one invited because she is not sure whether she is really a guest. If Julia accepts Miss Smartly's first invitation the latter will of course pay all other small expenses such as carfare, etc.

One last word about punctuality, which etiquette experts stress heavily. When an entertainment (such as a concert) begins at a certain hour consideration for others demands that one be in his seat before the anpointed time. A guest will always be on time at the place appointed. So important is this point that anyone who notices a falling off of invitations may well ask himself if he is among the habitually late comers.

[There are 25 articles in this series, running on Wednesdays.]

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



What Do Club Women Think?

Especially on Public Questions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROMINENT lecturer and educator said recently that the first mark of an educated person is that he, or she, keeps the thought channels clear on every subject, from those of home and community to those of the nation and the world, until the evidence is all in.

Recently, when the temperature was playing with the zero mark all day, 2000 club women, in one state, gathered in convention, to listen to arguments pro and con about impending congressional and legislation measures. Such conferences have been, or will be, held in 48 states.

Experts in the different fields concerned with the bills under discussion presented their arguments for and against the measures.

When an opportunity was presented for the delegates to ask questions women were instantly on their feet seeking recognition from the chair in order that they might have certain points clarified which the speakers had not made entirely understandable to them. These women did not intend to place themselves on record as favoring, or objecting to, any measure until they knew exactly what they were doing. The keynote of the meeting was "Our Growing Responsibility." They were ready to accept this responsibility, but they must know that they were headed in the right direction.

From Various Standpoints

There was nothing provincial or parochial in the questions of the women at that convention. They discussed the Child Labor Amendment not alone from the point of view of mothers, but from the standpoint of industry, of education, and even of "state rights." There was no question about the ultimate end desired by all, the only difference of opinion concerned methods and processes.

The Tugwell, or Copeland, Bill received the same careful scrutiny. The most critical examination was focused on all possible angles of the subject. There were experts present to answer every question.

Radio bills, and others, were brought into the limelight of the convention and explained in all their varying phases and potentialities.

Tremendous Influence

The women at that convention, and such women all over the country, are lawmakers. Their votes, their influence, doubled and trebled by their careful study of impending legislation, is tremendous. Congressmen, politicians, and all connected with public affairs, ask, "What do the club women think about this matter?"

One of the most forward-looking programs of education in women's clubs is that conducted by legislative committees in local, state and national organizations.

Women, like men, have honest differences of opinion. But the fact that they have intelligent differences and intelligent opinions is greatly due to the splendid educational facilities of clubs.

A New Note

London

High-neck cardigans that button up the front and are fairly short in length, strike a new note in knitted wear. Some coats close at the throat with a jaunty little knotted end only an inch or two in length. Leather cardigans are finished at the neck, waist and wrist with bands of jersey.

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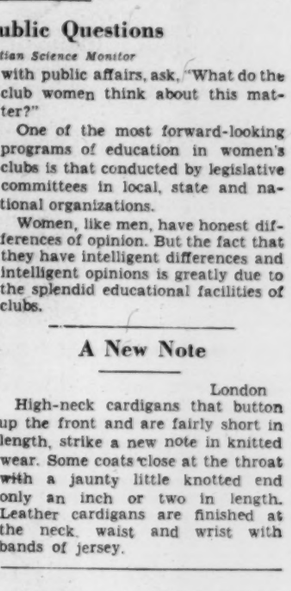

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The Young Folks' Page

The Sophomore Petition

A Knollslea Hall Story

The sophomores at Knollsea were quite provoked when they found that Miss Grey, the headmistress, had put into a vacant corner room on their floor a silver-haired little lady instead of a new sophomore, and they decided to get up a petition to have the newcomer removed. Helen, the president, was to take it to Miss Grey. But in Miss Grey's room Helen met a famous Judge her lawyer-father had often told her about. And the Judge not only showed great interest in Helen's favorite subject, student government and the new student constitution, but proved to be the son of the little old lady who had come to the corner room. After an hour of delightful companionship with Miss Grey, the Judge and his mother, Helen, ashamed of the petition, hid it under her mattress. In the days that followed Nancy found in "Grandmother Leland" a friend such as she had never known and Barbara was also included in Grandmother Leland's "evenings."

By Millicent J. Taylor

Part III

HELEN had gone to bed, so Judy had to wait until next day to ask her what had become of the petition.

"Oh, Judy, I hid it so that the girls could think it over," Helen confessed. "It didn't seem decent to be asking to get rid of a dear little white-haired lady like that." And Helen told Judy about Judge Leland and his courtesy toward his mother.

"Chirping crickets! Do you mean she's the mother of *the* Judge Leland?" exclaimed Judy, who as a daughter of a famous newspaper man read the daily papers loyally and knew about such people. "Why, Helen, there's a news story for the Knollslea Know-All. A little school paper hardly ever gets a chance like that. You say he went over the new constitution?—We must interview her, his mother I mean."

And Judy, seated on a study hall desk, hugged her knees with delight. "Of course it's an honor to have her here, and on our floor, too. Where is that silly, childish petition? Let's get it and wave it at the sophs until they repent and mend their ways."

The two girls went up to Helen's room, which was still covered with cloths for "sweeping day." Helen went eagerly to the bed, lifted the mattress and looked in the springs where she had tucked the "legal document."

"Judy, it's gone!" she cried. Both girls then made a thorough search. The petition was not there.

"Probably it fell down and was swept up by the maid," Judy suggested. "And good riddance, if you ask me. Let's go see Mrs. Leland about the paper. Do you think she'll help us?"

"Oh, I know it. She's darling. But what could have happened to that petition? And what will the girls think of me!" troubled Helen.

* * *

The petition had not been swept up. For just before basketball practice that afternoon, Fanny Faraday, coming into Helen's room after her gym shoes, had noticed a loose roll of paper on the freshly swept floor under the bed.

"It had a vaguely familiar look," Fanny told Bunny in the gym locker room after practice, "but when I picked it up I couldn't believe it was our sophomore petition until I saw my own name written there, with yours and everybody's—See?"

"Funny, it's turning up again," mused Bunny absently thinking about the Freshman - Sophomore game to be played the next day. "Seems as if you ought to have left it there, though, Fanchon."

"Probably I should have. But it doesn't belong to Helen any more than to the rest of us. Anyway she went down to give it to Miss Grey. There's a mystery somewhere. Will you take charge of it, Bunns?

"All right. I'll see Helen and ask her," said Bunny, sticking it in her locker while she went to take a shower.

* * *

The next evening the whole school streamed down to the gym, for the first of the second term series of games was to begin. Auburn-haired Jinx, her tight thick braids pinned in a pretty coronet around her head to get them out of the way, had assembled the freshman team for a final word of advice. The sophomores were ready, waiting Bunny's summons.

"Just a second," came the muffled voice from Bunny's locker, where the sophomore captain rummaged for her middy tie. "Oh, horrors," she exclaimed, "if here isn't that petition! I meant to see Helen last night."

"Take this to Helen," she said, turning to Mary Ellen and pressing the document into her hand. "It is that petition we wrote and signed. It got lost somehow." And calling the waiting team she ran up the gym stairs.

It was a particularly exciting game, for both sides played well. The freshmen were weak on guarding, but had a brilliant forward and center that mounted the score for them. The sophomores were weak on making baskets but did exceptional passing. The game, however, went to the freshmen.

"Downfall of Dauntless Sophs," was Judy's amused comment when it was over. Judy played games only under protest, and never took them seriously.

"Poor Bunny, though. She cared such a lot about this game," pitied Mary Macmillan. "She worked so hard with us, too," added Emily. "But isn't it grand of the faculty to treat our two classes," cried somebody, as both teams and their classmates trooped across the campus to Faculty House in the winter moonlight.

Bunny, however, found that she cared too much to feel like a party—just yet. It was the first game of her captaincy. She had so looked forward to it. A freshman class had not beaten the sophomores for five years. Thinking she would have the sophomore floor to herself, she went up and sat in the lounge, and before long had put her head down on the arm of the couch to hide a few tears.

It was then that someone spoke—gently.

"I was just needing a nice strong young person like you." It was Mrs. Leland. "Will you come in? The little cabinet organ came while we were at the game, and is sitting in the middle of my room. I wonder if you will help me move it to its place against the wall."

Bunny had jumped up, and entering Mrs. Leland's pretty room for the first time, found it distinctly comforting. Her artistic judgment was requested. Did the organ look better here—or here? Bunny found herself interested in the quaint little instrument, so to show her how it worked, Mrs. Leland played for her. Bunny did not know the music was a lovely Bach chorale. She knew only that it quieted her.

"I so enjoyed the game," said Mrs. Leland, from her organ bench. "And I am proud of my sophomore girls, and those plucky little freshmen. Are you very disappointed, dear?"

Bunny Talks It Over

"Perhaps I was too disappointed," Bunny acknowledged, tears welling up in her blue eyes. Encouraged by the understanding sympathy in Mrs. Leland's smile she unburdened her heart. The team had worked so hard to win this game. "Though perhaps I thought too much about winning," she ended. "Judy doesn't care about games at all. She says she dislikes winning over someone else because it makes them lose. She'd rather ski or do something that is fun without having competition in it. What do you think?"

"I understand how Judy feels," mused Mrs. Leland. "But the passing of those balls tonight was something more than passing balls—you know that, Bunny. They showed they had learned to work together, and they will need that all their lives. Can't you be glad to have helped them to learn this? It is more important than the game, isn't it?"

"I never thought of it just that way," said Bunny. "And they did do good passing."

"I don't like competition, either, when it is competing with someone else. Look back, dear. Didn't you all play better today than last year? Don't you feel you can play with a better attitude toward one another and the game? Now you must make progress in taking defeat. And when next you win, don't you feel that you will take victory more generously? That is the 'score' that really counts, isn't it?"

Bunny was thoughtful. "Of course it is. How you do help me to see it! Oh," jumping up, "I don't feel a bit unhappy any more. But you should be at the party. May I take you now?" Then she paused suddenly. "How did it happen you came up here instead of going right over with the others? I believe you knew I needed you."

Mrs. Leland patted her hand. "Never mind, dear child, what I knew. Let's go along to the party."

* * *

"Girls," called Nancy joyfully next day as the sophomores in their bright colored ski suits tumbled into Hilarity Hall after a skating match, "Grandmother Leland has asked us in for refreshments and Miss Grey says we may stay up half an hour longer."

The little white-haired lady with the bright eyes greeted them with a smile. The girls entering the room gave a cry of delight. A great bowl of roses, delicious sandwiches and cakes, a generous silver pot of cocoa, and the whole room flooded with soft candlelight from tall wax tapers. Was it the candlelight—or the gentle greeting and courtesy—that softened the voices of the once noisy sophomores, turned their one-time bolsterous laughter to music and helped them to have a wonderful time without being rowdy about it.

When Nancy sat down at the little organ it was the most natural thing in the world for the girls from their places on couch, footstool, and floor, to sing the old songs many of them loved to sing at summer camp. "Just a Song at Twilight," "In the Evening by the Moonlight." . . .

When someone asked for "Abide With Me," it was the signal for the girls to gather closer. Other hymns followed, and when Nancy finally stopped because it was time to end the party, and smiled across at Grandmother Leland as if they two had a secret about that hymn singing, a quietly radiant group of sophomores bade their "Grandmother Leland" good night.

Miss Grey, to their surprise, was waiting for them in the sophomore lounge, where a fire was still glowing. "I have something to ask you girls," she said. They grouped themselves around her, where she sat on the divan.

"The seniors have a vacant room on their floor this term," she began. "And tonight they came to me with a request. They have grown very fond of Mrs. Leland and have asked me if they might have her for the rest of her visit here. I told them I would speak to you about it, but that probably you would not mind. I have asked Mrs. Leland and of course she is willing. It is quite all right with you, is it not?"

Dismayed Sophomores

There was a dismayed silence, broken only by Mary Ellen's slipping from the group and returning with a loose roll of paper in her hand. It was the petition which had lain forgotten in her locker. It must be returned to Helen and destroyed at once.

"Do you think she'd stay if we asked her to"? inquired Nancy softly.

"If the whole class asked her?" added Bunny, partly to cover a bit of stage business going on over Mary Ellen's paper, which could not be explained to Miss Grey. For Mary Ellen's petition had been recognized by Helen, and Judy and Fanny, simultaneously, and was being passed swiftly among them.

"We want her ever so," said Barbara.

"And it's good for us to have her," volunteered Judy with a grin. "We aren't so rowdy. Don't you think that's reason enough, Miss Grey? Some of us suspected you put her on our floor for just that, anyway And it worked. We're all turning angels." Thereupon Judy and Miss Grey exchanged understanding looks. For Miss Grey knew she could not hide things from her wise Judy, and Judy always enjoyed divulging her discoveries.

Helen was now busy tearing the paper into bits, and throwing the pieces into the fire. The class watcher her, fascinated. When the last of it was gone she turned.

"What can we do to keep her, Miss Grey? She's grown precious to all of us. Like having a little grandmother. And she has taken part in everything we are interested in."

"My basketball player!" whispered Bunny with a smile, her eyes serious over the memory of a good talk after the game.

"My broncho buster!" countered Barbara under her breath, thinking of the stories of the pony farm.

"They are just being silly," said Fanny. "If we want her, may she stay, Miss Grey?"

"Yes, if you really want her. I thought perhaps you didn't."

"Would she, do you think?" asked the class in a body.

"Yes, I think she would."

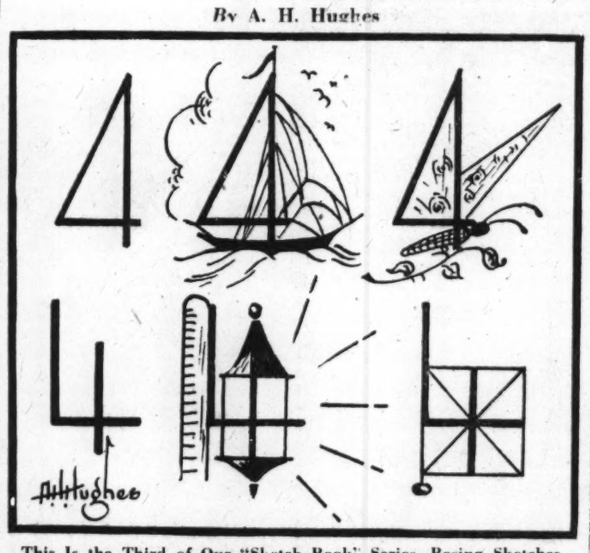
"I tell you what," said Judy, with a whimsical glance at the fire. "Since our Helen so loves legal documents, let's get up a petition asking her to stay, and all sign it. We'll write it tomorrow—in verse, set to a tune Nan can play on the little organ. And let's sing it to Grandmother Leland tomorrow,—'Just a song at twilight.'"

"Oh, yes, let's," echoed the Sophomores.

[The End]

Sketch Book

By A. H. Hughes



This Is the Third of Our "Sketch Book" Series, Basing Sketches on the Numprals 1 to 9. Today We have the Figure 4, and Mr. Hughes Shows How Easily and Effectively It Can Be Made the Basis of Simple Drawings. It Would Be a Good Plan to Copy Each Sketch Into a Sketch Book of Your Own, and Then See What You Can Do in the Way of Original Sketches Based on the Same Subject. The Next Number of This Series Will Be Published March 8.

Look Beneath the Surface

IF YOU ever go to Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, you should take a trip over the Pali Pass to Kaneohe Bay, and see the wonderful coral gardens there. Looking upon the bay from the shore, the sea looks much as it does anywhere along that coast, but when you climb into the glass-bottomed boat and go chugging out toward the coral island about a mile and a half from the landing stage, you will presently begin to see sights you will never forget.

Through the glass panels in the bottom of the boat you see fathoms down through the sparkling sunlit water. Presently, you see the most beautiful, most extraordinary, most wonderful fish. They appear singly or in shoals and there is hardly a shade of color that is not represented

Some are more brilliant than the most gorgeous butterflies, some seem to change color according to the way the light strikes them, and some actually do change color at the approach of the boat, making themselves so like their surroundings that they disappear from your sight while you watch them, and though they are still there, you cannot see them even though you look at them These belong to the octopus family, but they are only little chaps not yet much bigger than your fish.

There are tiny fish no bigger than your thumb-nail (yet fully grown) of the most exquisite coloring, and you may see a shark as big as you are. There are fish of flashing peacock-blue, of blazing gold and crimson, of iridescent purple; there are fish like dragon flies; fish whose coloring rivals the beauty of the starlit sky at night, or the hues of the dying sunset, and there are fish, scores of them, that it is utterly impossible to describe with mere words, so beautiful they are.

Then suddenly you reach the island, or rather, you reach the coral reef surrounding it and you see a fantastic forest of coral of all colors and shapes and varieties—that most extraordinary scientific wonder, a rock that lives and grows. But instead of being level, this fairylike forest is straight up and down, for it is, of course, the perpendicular side of the island. It is full of little glades and ravines in which grow the most beautiful seaweeds. There are big caves and little caves, indentations and juttings, and in and out and round about are myriads of the gorgeously colored and patterned fish.

All that beauty and wonder lie beneath the surface; the surface itself looks very ordinary.

People are like that! To find real beauty of character, you must "look beneath the surface." If you do not bother to do this, then you will miss much of the hidden beauty and wonder of life. Choose your friends carefully, get to know them well, and look for the hidden beauty beneath the surface. Do this, and life will be wonderfully enriched.

Washington's Answer

The story is told of how, on one occasion, Mr. Cleveland, the minister of the town of Ipswich, Mass., was introduced to George Washington. As he approached, hat in hand, Washington said, "Put on your hat, parson, and I will shake hands with you."

"Oh, but I cannot wear my hat in your presence, General, protested the minister, "when I think of what you have done for this country."

"You did as much as I," said George Washington.

"No, no," protested the parson.

"Yes," said Washington," you did what you could, and I have done no more."

Upon the birthday anniversary of George Washington let us determine anew to do the best we can in whatever station we are placed. Let us ever remember that our best, not someone else's best, is required of us.

Here Rest Amid Beauty Awaits the Young Hiker

Left: © Scottish Youth Hostel Association by Courtesy of W. T. Wilson to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Right: Reproduced by Permission of George D. Cheyne

Left—Shortwoodend Hostel, Moffat Water, One of the Hostels Belonging to the Scottish Youth Hostel Association. Right—Monachyle Beg Hostel, Loch Voil, in the Rob Roy Country.

Youth Hostel Holidays in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

IT IS a hard, healthy, happy life to which the Youth Hostels call you. Knapsack on back, young Scotland is growing up familiar with some of the grandest of Scottish scenery, and is experiencing the joys of hardening himself to the "cauld blast" and of roughing it generally.

You may arrive at the end of a long day's tramp across the heather, hungry and tired, to find a merry party already in possession at the hostel. Don't worry. They will make room for you. Space in the dormitories may be cramped as it is, but they will pull the paillasses nearer together to make way for a newcomer, and smile while they are about it. How do they know when they may be glad of a welcome themselves?

It may be that you will reach the hostel first, and find it spick and span as left by the last occupants—for it is one of the rules of the association that you leave the hostels as you would like to find them. There will be a pile of dry sticks by the fireplace, and perhaps some paper and some lumps of coal.

The hostel door is usually unbarred, so that if you do not find the warden on your arrival you can go in and make yourself at home. Sometimes the warden resides on the premises; often, however, he is only a part-time servant of the Association, and is busy during the day on forestry or other business. You have to see him sooner or later, of course, to sign the book, and show your card of membership You are probably only too anxious to see him in order to rifle his store cupboard.

The hostel walls are well placarded with notices that will tell you most things you want to know—where to put your cycle, if you are the kind of hiker who hikes on wheels—where you will find the pots and pans, and where is the nearest spring or burn. In most hostels you fetch your water yourself, and remember to leave some for the next comers. Cooking utensils are kept in the cupboard for general use.

Bath arrangements vary. There may be a loch or a burn handy. Sometimes the boys wash in the burn and a small room in the hostel is partitioned off for the girls. In any case, one carries one's own soap and towel.

The Moon on Loch Maree

As regards sleeping accommodation: At Slattadale, on Loch Maree, I found a paillasse and a straw pillow, three blankets and the bare boards. But who cared if the bed was hard when from the window there was a glorious view of the moon on the loch—with Ben Slioch rising darkly across the water?

Slattadale is a substantially built stone cottage on the shores of the loch which has been converted into a hostel and is reached by a pathway through a young fir plantation. You fetch your milk from a white cottage half a mile away. They will sell it to you willingly enough, but you may have to wait for milking time. At another hostel they bring the cow to the door and milk her for you there!

At Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, is a hostel of another type—a hut specially built for the purpose. Here there are bunk beds with paillasses arranged in tiers, and a peg on which to hang your clothes. But whether the hostel boasts ordinary beds or a sack of straw on the floor, each hiker has to carry his own sleeping sack, which may be bought quite cheaply or made at home out of an old sheet. This hostel is a very popular one, especially when young Glasgow makes for the open at week-ends. Then there is precious little room on the benches round the wooden dining table, and the air is savory with frying fish and sausage.

It is wise to write in advance to book your bed and order any stores the warden is not likely to keep. In any case, you may not get what you order! I ordered eggs milk and butter from a warden in the wilds of the Highlands. I got—half the butter. The hens, they were not laying so he told me, and the cows were not yet milked. We were hungry, so we ate tinned beans and pears, and went without milk, and were thoroughly happy. Your resourceful hiker carries essentials with him, including his own plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon. We had brown bread, potted meat, cheese and biscuits and this constituted our breakfast the next day.

A Springy Bed of Heather

In fact, young Scotland is finding that there is no more ideal way of spending a holiday than by wandering at will through the wooded glens or scrambling over the hill paths strewn with boulders. It is good to lie at mid-day on a springy bed of purple heather, gazing out over the rocky coast toward the Hebrides, now hid in mist, now hanging like opalescent isles of dreamland on the horizon. There are no pierrots, no cinemas, no shops, but there are great silences where a man may find himself again, and draw in strength for what may come when he goes back to town, and ordinary life.

The Borders, Deeside, the Trossachs, the northwest Highlands, even Skye, have their groups of hostels where members of English, Irish, Welsh and sister associations overseas are welcome. Round the fires at night they exchange news and views to mutual profit.

To give one example: at an international camp in Germany one year, a Scots boy made friends with some Danes. Next summer he spent his holiday with them in Denmark, and saw their country under their direction. This past summer, one of the Danes came to Scotland and made a tour of the hostels there with the aid of his Scots chum. "I have received a very good impressing of your lovely nature," he wrote later. If his English was not perfect, his intentions were sound. E. N. A.

United States Coins

The Half-Dollar

THE half-dollar is the highest denomination of United States subsidiary coins, coins which are legal tender only up to $10.

The half-dollar coined from 1892 until 1916 is the same as the quarter dollar of those years except in size and mark of denomination. These two coins, as well as the dime which was coined during those years, were designed by the same artist, Mr. C. E. Barber.

The half-dollar first coined in 1916 bears on the obverse a full-length figure of Liberty, facing left, progressing full stride toward the dawn of a new day. In her left arm she is carrying branches of laurel and oak, symbolic of civil and military glory, and the right hand is outstretched in bestowal of the spirit of liberty. As a background are the Stars and Stripes flying to the breeze.

At the top, around the border, is the word LIBERTY, treated in the same manner as on the present type dime by the same artist, A. A. Weinman. In the lower left field is the sun, with rays, rising over mountain tops. In the right field is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, and in the exergue, the date of coinage.

On the reverse is an eagle facing to the left, standing with wings raised, on a mountain crag. Above, parallel with the edge, is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In the left field is the motto E. PLURIBUS UNUM, below which is a branch of pine, with cones and needles, in the grasp of the eagle's talons. At the bottom, around the border, appears HALF DOLLAR.

The Mail Bag

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Tonight's Monitor arrived about an hour ago and I have just finished reading it.

I noticed particularly that you would like to know what features appeal most to us. Everything in the Monitor is so well worth reading that it is hard to say. "Will O' the Wisp" was certainly fine, and the serial now running is most interesting. I do like continued stories and when one ends I am anxious to see what the next one will prove to be.

Mr. Crowhurst's article on Mickey Mouse is very fine. Could we have more on that line?

My sister and I have kept scrapbooks for many years. Recently in looking over them I noticed a series of pictures which appeared during 1926 on the Young Folks' Page. They were called, I believe, "Real Children of Other Lands." They made a fine book and I was glad to see them again. I wonder if others have kept scrapbooks like mine?

I have scrapbooks of stories and other things that have appeared on either the Children's or Young Folks' Pages since 1925. They are arranged according to series or types. Snubs, Waddles and Milly - Molly - Mandy all have separate books. I have nature articles, current events, Scroggins, etc. Some of my oldest books are "Travel by Airplane" (Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel and Catey-Kit) "One Family" (Little Talks of Many Lands) and "Stories for Wee Folks." So whatever you put on our page will always fit in one of my books, or else I'll make a new one!

Best wishes to you and all the Mail Baggers. Ardell N.

[Thank you, Ardell, for your prompt response.—Ed.]

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Since I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for years, and since I have not written for two years, I feel I must write for several reasons:

First, I want to thank those who make the Mail Bag column possible—editor and contributors—because through it I have had a flourishing correspondence with boys of Japan, Germany, and France, and I have made considerable progress in my French and German.

Second, I want to express gratitude for some postal cards received from an individual in Rhode Island. The donor did not inclose any name or address, but gratitude has always been in existence and needed only a channel by which it could be expressed. The only channel I know of is the Mail Bag column.

Lastly, since I have been studying Spanish, I would like to have some correspondents who can write Spanish and some who can write German and French. Donald B.

Katoomba, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I have read and enjoyed the Monitor for many years, and have reason to thank the Mail Bag, for through it I obtained a very nice friend in England.

We live on the Blue Mountains where I have attended school until recently. These mountains are extremely beautiful with deep gorges, the bluest peaks and tall tree ferns dripping with moisture. At night the Cascades are lit by flood-lights, and the gleaming waters and ferns and trees, which look almost transparent by artificial light, make one feel one has wandered into Fairyland.

Should this letter reach the eye of any readers of about my age (18) in South Africa, especially Durban, I should be very happy to hear from them, as it is one of my great desires to visit that country.

Joan W.

Elizabeth, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Please forward the inclosed letter to Hanna H. of Reykjavik, Iceland. This letter was published in the Monitor of Thursday, Feb. 1, 1934.

I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while and I am very interested in the Mail Bag. I have gained several interesting correspondents in different parts of the world, but I would still like to hear from "anyone anywhere." I am 16 years old, and very interested in art. I also like sewing and cooking, as well as reading.

I like the articles on state flowers and the "All Nature" articles very much. I am starting a collection of these articles. They are a help to me in my study of biology.

I also like the pictures on the Home Forum page. I think they are very interesting. The Monitor has many articles which are a benefit to me in school.

Thanking you very much for forwarding my letter. Grace M. M.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jane B. (11), Wembley, Middlesex, England. From girls her own age. Likes pets, reading and sports. Knows a little French.

Joan K. (12), Bristol, England. A Girl Guide. Interested in art, and enjoys swimming and dancing.

Mary C. (13), Lincoln, Nebraska. From anywhere. Interested in sports, school life, music and books.

Peggy C. (13), Columbus, Ohio. From any part of the world.

Debora Gene W. (14), Columbus, Ohio. From anywhere, but particularly the United States. Hobby is scrapbooks and post cards.

Ruth G. (15), Rochester, New York. Interested in drawing and commercial art. Is studying Latin and German.

From Boys

Bob S. (13), Lakewood, Ohio. From Australia, England, France, or some country in South America. Interested in sports and will exchange photographs and post cards.

Herman R. Jr. (14), Haddonfield, New Jersey. Interested in sports and all kinds of collecting.

Karl-Heinz P. (16), Hannover, Germany. From a younger American boy.

Curtis B. Jr. (17), Glen Arbor, Michigan. From anywhere.

Over 20

Alma H., Houston, Texas. Is a law student and interested in world affairs and living conditions of different countries. Will exchange snapshots and postals of interesting places.

B. M. C., Englewood, New Jersey. Would be glad to exchange stamps.

Jonathan A. H. (native African), Lagos, Africa. Interested in guitar, organ and piano, and all sports. From America and Europe.

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For trial size can send 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. 25-B, Hoboken, N. J.

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REVELATION *Tooth Powder*

The Home Forum

A Corner of East Oxfordshire

MY BROTHER is a Londoner and likes his country, if not spectacular, packed with a sufficiency of dramatic moments to make his brief absences from home worth while. One day I took him a round of some thirty to thirty-five miles in all directions from my village on the eastern boundary of Oxfordshire. I think he felt as though I had taken him out to dinner and given him a solid plain domestic meal.

What was there to show him? Of rivers I only had the Thame, a stripling of the nobler stream in which its waters mingle at Dorchester. Our little river winds with the same slow sinuous curves, like a grass snake through the pasture, but it is a Thames that has lost a letter, a lesser Thames content to crawl deviously through the same clay lands as flows with ampler gestures its greater exemplar. Antiquities? Between the Cretans and the Danes our country possesses but one memorial, a poorish Roman camp. If the claim be of literary reminiscence, there are faint echoes of Milton's family at Stanton St. John. We are the honest land of John Hampden who lived and died among us after Chalgrove Field. Even our list of divines is a scanty one, while few of our churches have any architectural pomps to recommend them to the stranger. We are a border land with no history, a flat land with no fillip for the visitor.

* * *

We are a rural land and that definition relieves us of all need for redemption. It is an apology for being ourselves which dries up criticism at its source. Without ostentation we are the country and grander terms are beyond our profession. London, an hour and a half away in a fastish car, is no more to us than to the farmers of Rutlandshire and actually less to us than to scores of villages and towns in the south and the west countries, whose mileage is twice or thrice our own from the huge squid with its grasping and lengthening tentacles. We remain the deep, the secret, the traditional and self-sufficient country of agricultural England.

In no sense is it a sight-seer's show. It is not to be revealed by travel at between thirty and forty miles an hour. That is not true of mountains or "beauty spots" or downland or wide-visioned champaign or horizon spaces. They offer their graces or splendors to impressionist court. But this country opens into large scenes only in very few areas and as unexpectedly as good fortune breaks into the jog-trot of daily life. Even these lyrical measures are reluctant to disclose themselves except to one familiar with the daily pastoral. For the stranger they have all too short a date, but not to him who with spirit newly dilated returns to the modest landscape he has left behind.

* * *

Over our little roads, our little field and the tall hedges, scattered with ash and elm which are the characters of this country, broods the shadow of Whittenham Clumps, an outpost of the Berkshire Downs just over the border. Their shadow rests upon our soberer country and saves it from sinking into too placid a rusticity. It is less than twenty miles from my village to the Clumps and the rural setting of the journey is expressive of the unobtrusive qualities of the great plain of East Oxfordshire. The dim bare shoulder of the height, plumed with beech, is the travelers's joy for nearly all the way, turning with the windings of the road from quarter to quarter of the heavens, cloudlike at first and slowly assuming solidity and clarity of shape as he approaches it. It is a journey from the land of the commoner, John Hampden, to the land of the ancient kings of the British people. But there is no strife between the two kingdoms. The Clumps look out upon the Oxfordshire plain with a vague benignity and the plain pursues its country round, pleased a little with the giant's regard.

Half way to Whittenham lies Stadhampton, whose houses are the studs in a belt of roadway which encircles the broad village green. Once, when I was there in May, the green was a field of buttercup gold. A troop of white ducks ambled across the golden lake and just beyond them a blackbird flew down into it. Beyond him again, and lining the shore of the enchanted circle, was a row of dwarf pollard willows and beyond the willows and a few ancient cottages in their shadow stretched a line of gaunt Lombardy poplars toward a great bay of meadowland, rimmed with elms and other tall trees and wild herbage. The scene was a transfiguration of the rural habit of the whole country, at once its quintessence and its glory, and well might the faint, reflective figure of the Clumps have looked that way. The Clumps cast a kind of ghostly benediction over the plain, nor is the contrast with the land of little farms and little fields and little streams and little woods and serpentining inconsequent little roads one of disparagement. They are a change from home and its homespun surroundings and a sublimation not too breathlessly remotes from the graces and contents of the plain below.

* * *

The essence of this country is as a homeland for all things agricultural. It breathes a sense of rural sequestration, as though it were completely isolated from the great and troubled world without. It is affected by that world because so many of its villages are falling into decay. They are declining with the softness of falling leaves into the ancient bosom which abides when man is not. The lanes and byroads have an unnatural stillness. But until English agriculture perishes altogether, the plain of East Oxfordshire will represent its quietest and perhaps even its comeliest setting.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

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The Man Upon a Horse: From a Block Print by Charles Morton

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Englishman Visits Mount Vernon

I left Richmond, passed through the country and some small towns until I arrived at Fredericksburg, which is situated on the Rappahannock River. This is a considerable town of trade, furnishing the country round, but exactly the same as I have before described. No place of importance is found until you arrive at Alexandria, which is built like the other towns at the extremity of the navigable river Potomac. This is a noble river, five to six miles wide, in this situation. The river divides Virginia from Maryland. A few miles higher up is the new Federal city of Washington, still in its infancy but rapidly advancing. It was not settled when I was there but that great and transcendant character, General Washington, resided near it at his beautiful seat Mount Vernon.

I was anxious to be introduced to this amiable man, who was as much admired and beloved for his domestic virtues, hospitality and agricultural knowledge as for his Fabian prudence and talents when he commanded the American Army. And it must be acknowledged by all that his example and influence secured and preserved the American independence. Nothing but his purity of conduct could have effected it.

Having letters of introduction to many of the first characters of the towns I visited, I had the satisfaction of finding a friend in William Hunter, Esq., a Scotch merchant who remained at Alexandria during the whole of the war. He was intimate with General Washington, acting as his agent. He accompanied me to Mount Vernon, and I experienced when there the most polite and hospitable reception. . . .

Everyone felt himself at home and had a Negro servant to wait on him and supply his wants. It is impossible to do justice to the order and management of the General's affairs. His large estates, cultivated in the best manner, furnish him with all the necessaries of life, and his revenues enabled him, as well as the presents he received from all parts, to have all the luxuries of every clime. His gardens and pleasure grounds on the banks of the Potomac were very extensive, productive and beautiful, and the views from Mount Vernon are amongst the finest in America.

The attentions to his guests were extended to your servants and horses. He could entertain and accommodate several families. The General did me the honor to accompany me over his plantations which were in the finest order. He is allowed to be one of the best informed as well as successful planters in America. I have been informed that he superintends the minutiæ of his farms, and during the war, in his camps and tent, regularly corresponded with his land agents and steward, giving them instructions.

Some years afterwards, in 1787, I visited the General again, and at the time when General LaFayette had crossed the Atlantic to see his old friend and commander, I had lodged in New York with LaFayette. I have often thought there was some resemblance in the expression of the eye between the two military friends, though General Washington was a finer and taller figure. Their physiognomy by no means indicated great genius. Washington was a silent man, but when he gave his opinion on any subject it was done with plain good sense. He was through life and in all his public and private actions, actuated by honest principles, and to these as well as his firmness and Fabian prudence he was indebted for his popularity and success. . . .

The United States have made him large grants of land, many of which he has bequeathed to found hospitals and other public establishments. And to his great honor, during the whole of his command of the army, he would not accept of any pay.—From "An Englishman in America, 1785. Being the Diary of JOSEPH HADFIELD."

A Poet's Triumph

The house was number 91, at the Pinckney Street end of the Square. I lived there, four flights up, and my landlady was Mrs. A——. I wonder whether she is still the landlady, and whether she still says to her fourth-floor-front lodger, meeting him in the hallway at the end of the week, 'Well, well! Sat'dy night again! Land sakes! Don't the time fly?" . . .

On this particular Saturday evening, however, I had not made my always frustrated attempt at a stealthy exit. On the contrary, I clattered down the stairway, whistling. Mrs. A—— was waiting below, and when I handed her a check for fifteen dollars, payment in full to date, she sank into an old plush-upholstered chair and gazed at me in hushed astonishment. I added to my triumph by telling her that I should be wanting one of her larger rooms as soon as she had one vacant. Then, for a moment, but only for a moment, I regretted my rashness; for I had left but twenty-five cents—two dimes and a nickel to jingle them against. That was all my worldly wealth, and it would have to suffice for food until Monday evening, when my monthly stipend of sixty dollars—as special agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—would be due. But I had little need for gross bodily food, having been spiritually fed, and housed too, in a starry castle builded within the hour and still building, whose towers looked down on heaven itself. I don't suppose I have ever been happier in my life than I was at that moment—than I had been since five o'clock, for returning to my lodgings at that hour I had found awaiting me the most heartening letter I had ever received. It is buried, I know, somewhere in the biscuit tin, but I need not search it out. I can still quote it word for word:

"Dear Sir:—I am enclosing a check for fifteen dollars ($15) in payment for your verses, 'A Foggy Evening.' We shall print them soon and with your permission we will change the title to 'Fifth Avenue in Fog.'"

That was all, and it was enough—oh, splendidly enough!

It was impossible to remain quietly in my room after the receipt of such a letter; therefore, having so quickly got rid of the first check I had ever received from an editor, I prepared to go out in search of a cheap supper. Rain was falling in a fine drizzle as I stood in the doorway looking across the Square. The pavement under the lamp-posts was lacquered in silver; silver dripped from the trees, trickled down the walls of houses, and spilled from a dozen bells, far and near, striking six o'clock. And I jingled the silver in my pocket, not in the least minding the faintness of the chime, not in the least regretting that I must dine meagerly on this night of nights.—From "On the Stream of Travel," by JAMES NORMAN HALL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

LET us leave all talk of cherry tree
And the straight way of strict veracity—
He who is a legend and a name,
A moldy figure in a dusty park,
A horseman in an old town's public square;
Leave all talk of this—
He is not there.
Take all the tomes down from the ancient wall
And search in vain—he is not there at all.

* * *

Take Valley Forge and Trenton,
Lord Howe's proclamation,
Peekskill and the Hessians,
Cornwallis, Gates and Arnold,
Putnam, Lee and Lafayette,
And the end of General Mercer;
Fort Clinton and Ticonderoga,
Schuyler, Wayne and Bemis' Heights—
Take the cold and biting waters,
Take the snow and flimsy shelters,

Take the man who unafraid
Knelt in solitude and prayed!

There's the answer; thumb your histories,
Make a chart of dates and battles
And the end will still be sterile.

* * *

The quintessence of a man
Often rests in unrecorded acts,
Acts of quietude and kindness
Far more powerful than facts
Listed in historic blindness—
Consider then that this man's hand
Was gentle in friendship—
He could command
The sword—but so could others—
He could command himself;
And that's the difference.

* * *

Thus all a man's poetic striving
May be lost by politics' contriving,
When without these trappings he would be
No less the hero, more humanity.

* * *

Then it were better in the last summation
To contrive to segregate apart
A little ichor from the gentle heart;
Never minimize the vast creation,
But to protect against unkind negation—
So must it always be the poet's part
To weigh the unsung sweetness from the tart
And ever hold this as the true libation.

Not to forget the man upon a horse
Was once a moving rider on the plain;
This first, perhaps, and yet will still remain
Bound to dull history's unchanging course.

A line of beauty is the crux of demarcations
Sometimes hidden by the gratitude of nations.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Intrepid Basque Fishermen

Long ago intrepid fishermen caught the murmur of far places in these breakers and set sail for unknown seas. The Basque whaling fleet, finest in the world, took its perilous way over the Atlantic to harpoon the first whales off the coast of Newfoundland. It is a long stretch back to that day in 1520. Some fisherfolk tales tell that it was a Basque who first sighted the American continent. Columbus, it is claimed, was steered by a Basque navigator from this part of the coast. In recent years St.-Jean-de-Luz has resumed relations with Newfoundland, sending across her fine old whalers to the codfishing industry.

Today this little town is still a fishing port. There are no longer whales in the mighty Bay of Biscay, but in the rosy dawn fishermen put out to sea, swinging heavy oars or manning small steam launches. At noon, their work is done, they are welcomed by crowds. Villagers and a host of interested visitors wander the quais.

In come steam launches with crews of strong Basque fishermen, tall, handsome of feature, dressed in rough blue jerseys wet with foam. Firm sea legs are well protected by oilskin boots over rope-soled espadrilles. Each weather-beaten face bears the stamp of generations of sea captains. Basque Vikings have built fortunes from prize treasures of the deep.

What noise and clatter, and dragging of boats, the weighing of fish and the cries of villagers examining the catch! Amused, you listen to the haggling over a sardine or two as good bargaining goes on. Pans and more pans of fish; and you are surprised, maybe, to find that your favorite anchovy is caught and salted in old St.-Jean-de-Luz.

We had long conversations with these old tars, rough but human, and gathered fishing lore from one old, clean-shaven "salt." This old man added to a predilection for gossip a knowledge of French; he told us that in winter many Breton fishermen come down, bringing bright blue nets. These are fine as Breton lacework and no less decorative. Pretty Breton wives, too, spend the winter months here in the big canning factories. The Bretons, they say, have clever methods for canning tuna fish, curing and drying sardines. Secrets, perhaps, from the French officer who first canned these tasty little fish—Napoleon's Quarter-Master-General.

Can you hear the morning fisherwoman in the Rue Gambetta—"Poisson frais!" There she goes, balancing on her head her flat basket of fresh fish—as graceful as some other entering a salon.—From "Legendary France, Carcassonne and the Basque Country," by REGINA JAIS. (New York: Lincoln MacVeagh.)

DIOS SOLAMENTE CURA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"¡BENDICE, oh alma mía, a Jehová, y no te olvides jamás de todos sus beneficios!—los beneficios de Aquel que perdona todas tus iniquidades; que sana todas tus enfermedades." David, con un corazón lleno de gratitud, cantó alabanzas a Dios, glorificándole y exhortando a sus semejantes a unirse con él en el reconocimiento gozoso de la bondad del Señor.

¿Sobre qué base efectuó Jesús aquellas curaciones tan maravillosas de pecado, enfermedad y muerte? Dijo muy claramente: "El Padre, morando en mí, hace sus obras"; y complementó esta declaración con la promesa alentadora: "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también." Puesto que los discípulos de Jesús sabían que sus enseñanzas eran la verdad, recibían los frutos de su promesa, y fueron capacitados para hacer las obras que él había hecho. Iban por el mundo, predicando el evangelio, echando fuera los demonios, curando toda clase de enfermedades y dolencias, y enseñando a otros a hacer la misma cosa. Pero poco a poco los que practicaban la curación cristiana disminuyeron en número, hasta que el Principio de esta curación fué temporalmente obscurecido.

Siglos después, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribió en la página 231 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Si Dios no cura a los enfermos, no se curarán, porque ningún poder secundario puede compararse con la Omnipotencia infinita; pero Dios—la Verdad, la Vida, el Amor—cura a los enfermos por medio de la oración del justo." El reconocimiento de que Dios cura es un factor muy importante en la vida de cada uno de nosotros.

Estudiando una de las curaciones del Maestro, relatada en los Evangelios, Mary Baker Eddy se encontró de repente curada de los efectos de un accidente que había sufrido, y que su médico había declarado de pronóstico grave. Reconociendo que era Dios quien la había curado, estudió las Sagradas Escrituras para averiguar la Ciencia que había detrás de esta curación y detrás de las obras curativas de Jesús. Por su labor consagrada obtuvo un conocimiento demostrable de esta Ciencia, el cual nos legó en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

La revelación de la verdad, el don precioso que fué dado al mundo por Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana, nos enseña a comprender cómo Dios cura. La ley de Dios es siempre aplicable. ¿Estamos en la tentación de dudar que eso sea verdad? Las tentaciones son del diablo,—del mal—que quisiera hacernos poner en duda el poder de Dios y más bien confiar en el poder supuesto de la materia:—en medicinas, para curar a los enfermos; en alcohol y tabaco para proporcionar gozo; en riquezas materiales para dar felicidad; y hasta en la muerte para traer el alivio a los sufrimientos humanos. Pero el mal en todas sus fases no es más que una ficción, porque en el primer capítulo de Génesis leemos que "Dios vió todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno." Dios no creó nada que no fuera bueno; por eso el mal no fué creado nunca, y por consiguiente no existe.

Dios era el Principio detrás de las obras de curación de Jesús, que comprendía que Dios y su creación perfecta son la única realidad, y que el diablo—el mal—y todas sus obras no tienen realidad. Es este Principio divino el que Mrs. Eddy nos ha explicado, para que podamos aplicarlo en nuestras vidas diarias, reemplazando la creencia en el mal por el conocimiento demostrado de Dios, el bien.

Todos pueden adquirir este entendimiento verdadero de Dios y del hombre como creado a Su imagen y semejanza. En la página 587 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH se define Dios en parte como "Principio, Mente, Alma, Espíritu, Vida, Verdad, Amor." Puesto que Dios es el Principio, todas sus ideas tienen que ser perfectas. Tratemos, pues, de ver perfección en todas partes. Puesto que Dios es la Mente, gobernando sus ideas en armonía perfecta, tratemos de sujetarnos a este gobierno, en vez de esforzarnos a ordenar nuestras vidas aparte de El. Puesto que Dios es el Alma, tratemos de permanecer en el conocimiento del bien, el cual extingue todo sentido del mal. Puesto que Dios es el Espíritu, tratemos de llevar el fruto del Espíritu, el cual—San Pablo nos dice—es "amor, gozo, paz, longanimidad, benignidad, bondad, fidelidad, mansedumbre, templanza". Puesto que Dios es la Vida, sin principio y sin fin, podemos aceptar la corona de Vida eterna y estar libres de la limitación de la muerte. Puesto que Dios es la Verdad, podemos decir a todas las tentaciones con las palabras de Jesús: "¡Apártate de mi vista, Satanás!" porque la Verdad es omnipotente. Puesto que Dios es el Amor, el dador de todo lo bueno, ¿qué más podemos desear que el morar en la atmósfera del Amor, en donde el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte son desconocidos? Vivamos para amar.

Cuando le tengamos presente a Dios en todos nuestros caminos, obedeciendo así el gran Mandamiento Primero: "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí", entenderemos y demostraremos la verdad gloriosa y libertadora de que Dios, y Dios solamente, cura.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

I Spin My Golden Web

I spin my golden web in the sun:
The cherries tremble, the light is done.
A sudden wind sweeps over the bay.
And carries my golden web away!

—SEOSAMH MACCATHMHAOIL, in "The Mountainy Singer." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

God Alone Heals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BLESS the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." David, out of a heart full of gratitude, sang praises to God, exalting Him and exhorting his fellow men to join with him and be joyful in the recognition of the goodness of the Lord.

On what basis did Jesus accomplish his wonderful healings of sin, sickness, and death? He said very definitely, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works;" and he supplemented this statement with the encouraging promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Because the disciples of Jesus knew his teachings to be true, they received the fruits of his promise, and were able to do the works that he did. They went out into the world preaching the gospel, casting out devils, healing all manner of sickness and disease, and teaching others to do likewise. Gradually, however, those who practiced Christian healing decreased in number, until the Principle of this healing was temporarily obscured.

Centuries later Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 231), "If God heals not the sick, they are not healed, for no lesser power equals the infinite All-power; but God, Truth, Life, Love, does heal the sick through the prayer of the righteous." The recognition that God heals is a very important factor in the life of every one of us.

When studying one of the Master's healings recorded in the Gospels, Mrs. Eddy found herself suddenly healed of the effects of an injury which she had sustained, and which her physician regarded as fatal. Recognizing that it was God who had healed her, she sought the Scriptures to discover the Science that lay behind this healing and behind the healing works of Jesus. Through her consecrated work she obtained a demonstrable knowledge of this Science which she has handed down to us in the textbook, Science and Health.

The revelation of the truth, the precious gift given to the world through Christ Jesus and Christian Science, teaches us to understand how God heals. God's law is ever applicable. Are we tempted to doubt this truth? Temptation is of the devil—evil—which would have us doubt the power of God and rely on the supposed power of matter—of drugs to heal the sick, of alcohol and tobacco to bring enjoyment, of material riches to procure happiness, and even of death to bring release from human suffering. But evil in all its phases is merely fiction, for in the first chapter of Genesis we read that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." God did not create anything that was not good; therefore evil never was created, and consequently does not exist.

God is the Principle that lay behind the healing works of Jesus, who understood that God and His perfect creation alone are real, and the devil—evil—and all its works unreal. It is this divine Principle that Mrs. Eddy has explained to us, in order that we may apply it in our daily lives and replace the belief in evil with the demonstrated knowledge of God, good.

All can acquire this true understanding of God, and of man created in His image and likeness. In Science and Health (p. 587) God is defined in part as "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love." Since God is Principle, all His ideas must be perfect. Let us, therefore, see perfection everywhere. Since God is Mind, governing the universe in perfect harmony, let us submit to this government, instead of trying to order our own lives apart from Him. Since God is Soul, let us dwell in the consciousness of good, which obliterates all sense of evil. Since God is Spirit, let us bear the fruit of the Spirit which Paul tells us is "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Since God is Life, without beginning and without ending, we can accept the crown of eternal Life, and be free from the limitation of death. Since God is Truth, we can say to all temptation in the words of Jesus, "Get thee behind me, Satan," for Truth is omnipotent. Since God is Love, the Giver of all good, what more can we desire than to dwell in the atmosphere of Love, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown? Let us live to love.

When we acknowledge God in all our ways, and thus obey the great First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," we shall understand and demonstrate the glorious and liberating truth that God, and God alone, heals.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Adventures With an Organ

The organist of the parish church having been suddenly called away, it was suggested that I should take his place. Though I had sometimes played on the harmonium, I had never even touched the keys of an organ, and whatever the instrument might be it was quite certain that I was unable to read music of any kind. But no other substitute being at hand I was pressed, and at last agreed to do what was required, or at least to make the attempt. I soon found that my chief difficulty would be with the pedals but, having a few days during which to make experiments, I compared the sounds made by the pedals with those produced by the keys, and chalked the names of each note, viz., A, B, C, etc., on the proper pedals, upon which I also placed two pieces of lighted candle, so as to be able to read what I had written. I next stipulated that I should choose all the hymns and chants that were to be used. I was at first rather puzzled by the stops, but discovered two very useful friends in the "Trumpet" and "Vox Humana." All this time Ringrose-Voase had been assisting me by blowing the bellow, like a faithful second seeing his principal through some "painful affair." When Sunday came I performed my task without any difficulty, and my two voluntaries—the first a new rendering of the Stabat Mater (with a Vox Humana obbligato), the second, an original version on the "March of the Priests" in Athalie (with special prominence for the Trumpet)—were particularly approved. I acted as organist in this way for three Sundays, and except for the Te Deum and another chant, produced fresh tunes on each occasion. The only "discordant note" came from the curate's sister, who said that I "puzzled the schoolchildren by playing in such funny keys."

When I returned to Cambridge after the vacation I took some lodgings on the ground-floor of a small house in Malcolm Street, close to my own College. The rooms were fortunately provided with an "oak," by means of which I used to shut out anyone who wished to disturb me. My Trinity friends respected my wish to be left alone, though we still met once a week. I was daily closeted for some hours with an intelligent cobbler whom we called "Agamemnon," his office being to correct my Latin or Greek construing with the aid of one of the admirable Dr. Giles's cribs. When I used to ask "Agamemnon" what he thought of my chance of passing the Little-go, he slightly irritated me by always making the same reply: "Well, sir, all I can say is, 'Spera optimis!'"

At last the fateful day came. In Æschylus I was given a passage my Coach had told me not to learn. "They can't ask you what it means," he had said, "because they don't know themselves!" but he had evidently been mistaken. In Euclid I was given a proposition from the second book, which I feared and detested above any other. In Palev's Evidences, on the other hand, the very question I most wished for was propounded. On the whole, however, I did rather worse than I had expected. But a few evenings later, "Agamemnon" suddenly hurried into my room, triumphantly waving a "Previous Examination" list, fresh from the press, and shouting: "Spera optimis! Spera optimis!" — ARTHUR MONTAGU BROOKFIELD, in "Annals of a Chequered Life." (London: John Murray.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Price Trend Followed By Most Stocks

Traders Seem to Be Waiting for Something to Happen

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—While stocks appeared to be poised on the cheerful side of the market fence today, they gave few indications as to which way they might jump.

A number of low-priced specialties were run up a point or more, but the old-line leaders did little or nothing. Most market commentators admitted their inability to judge the intermediate trend. The trading was rather dull. The exchange will be closed for tomorrow's holiday.

Specialty share gainers included Packard, Hupp, Kelvinator, Electric Auto-Lite, Sparks-Withington, Remington Rand, Studebaker, Stewart-Warner, Maytag and Glidden.

New York Central Financing

Leading industrial, rail and utility stocks came to life in a moderate late buying flurry following forenoon dullness. The late tone was steady to firm. New York Central canceled a point dip, and U. S. Steel, United Aircraft, Chrysler, Howe Sound, American Telephone, Packard, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe and U. S. Smelting showed advances of fractions to around a point.

The New York Central's offer of $59,911,000 of 10-year 6 per cent collateral bonds, convertible into common stock at $40 a share for three years and thereafter at $50 a share, was about in accordance with expectations. Stockholders on record March 5 will have the privilege of purchasing $1200 principal amount of the new bonds for each 100 shares held.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market, including the Government obligations, was irregular today. Trading was light, and price changes were narrow.

Utility issues, including American Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, were steady at slightly higher prices, and some of the oil bonds also were bid up fractionally, including Shell Union 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s.

United States Treasury issues were mostly higher, including the 3⅜s of 1943. First Liberty 3½s declined, while the First 4s were fractionally higher.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	1%
Stock Exch Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	46¾c	46c	36¾c
Time loans—			
30 days	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1½
90 days	1 @1¼	¾@1	¾@1
4 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1
5-6 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅝@ ½	⅜@⅝	¼ @ ⅜
4 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@⅝	1 @ ⅜
6 months	1 @ ⅞	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	136s 5d	135s 9d	128s 3d
Bar silver	20⅜d	20¼d	18⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%		1½%		3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2	@2½		2½
Time money	3		3		4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6½
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	3½
Athens	7	Soña	7½
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity	
Demand	$5.07	$5.08	$4.2397	
Cables	5.07¼	5.08¼	4.2397	
France—franc	.0653	.0653	.0663	
Belgium—belga	.2315	.2314	.2354	
Italy—lira	.0870	.0869	.0891	
Germany—mark	.3945	.3940	.4433	
Austria—schill'g	.1850	.1875	.2382	
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0426	.0426	.0500	
Denmark—krone	.2268	.2270	.4537	
Finland—fmn'k	.0257	.0257	.0426	
Greece—dr'chma	.0202	.0094	.0220	
Holland—florin	.6685	.6673	.6806	
Hungary—pengo	.2530	.2530	.2961	
Norway—krone	.2550	.2555	.4537	
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899	
Port'gal—escudo	.1465	.1465	.9748	
Roumania—leu	.0103	.0103	.0101	
Spain—peseta	.1342	.1344	.3267	
Sweden—krona	.2620	.2625	.4537	
Switz'l'd—franc	.3205	.3200	.3267	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298	
Far East				
Hong Kong—dol	.3875	.3900		*
Shanghai—dol	.3475	.3500		*
India—rupee	.3829	.3827		.6280
Japan—yen	.3000	.3005		.8440
Java—florin	.6710	.6610		.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5013		.8439
Sts Stlments—peso	.5963	.5950		.5678
South America				
Argentina—dol	.3390	.3393		1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0847	.0848		.2025
Chile—peso	.0965	.0967		.2060
Peru—sol	.2475	.2400		.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8025	.8000		1.7510
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9950		1.6391
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Tuesday	Mond'y	Sat'd'y	Yr.Ago
High	101.7	102.0	101.7	99.30
Low	101.4	101.5	101.4	99.22
Last	101.5	101.7	101.7	90.30

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.99 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 19 was: Receipts, $837,393,238; expenditures, $46,797,567; balance, $5,004,170,697; customs receipts for the month, $16,148,034. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,645,805,585; expenditures, $4,079,359,147 (including $2,295,522,407 of emergency expenditures); excess of receipts, $566,246,438; gold assets, $6,117,396,015.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.21	Last Feb.20
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3400	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
29⅜	16	1	Adams Millis	1800	29¼	28½	29	28¾
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	10⅜	10¼	10½	..
9⅝	6¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
106¼	95½	3½	Air Reduction	200	103¾	103	103	103
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5800	23¼	21½	21¾	22⅛
5¼	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	2000	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13	12½	12½	13
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	11½	11½	11½	..
25	21¼	..	Alleghany Steel	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	3600	159½	157½	159	158¼
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	125	124¾	125	..
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	2200	21½	20⅝	20⅝	21
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17⅝	16¾
50⅝	41½	2	Amerada	600	49⅜	48¾	49	49
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	32½	32½	32½	32½
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	21	20¾	20¾	..
12¾	7⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	11½	11	11⅜	11½
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	62	59½	62	57½
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	104	104	104	..
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2800	105¾	105	105¾	106¼
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	32½	31¾	32	32
12	6½	..	Am Chain	200	9½	9½	9½	9
52	46¼	2½	Am Chicle	400	50⅝	50⅝	50½	52
35½	25	1	Am Coal	40	35½	35	35	35
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	..
62½	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	49½	49	49½	48¾
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	1600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	4600	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅝
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	1000	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21¾
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	300	9½	9½	9½	8¾
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	600	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
45	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	400	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	..
11	6½	..	Am International	1500	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
4	3¼	..	Am La France	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	1¼
6⅞	4	..	Am La Fr pf	100	6⅝	5½	6½	..
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1800	38½	38	38	38
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	3400	26¼	25½	25⅝	26¼
31¾	21	1½	Am News	40	28	28	28	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	4800	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
29½	15½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	25½	25¼	25½	25½
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 25% pf	800	22	21½	21⅝	21½
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	11200	16½	15¾	15¾	16
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	9200	27¾	26¾	27	27¼
46¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	500	47¼	46¾	46¾	46¾
7¾	3¼	..	Am Seating	3400	6⅝	6	6¼	6¾
2⅜	..	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10600	49¾	48¼	48¾	49⅛
107½	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	107¾	106½	107¾	107
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½
81	68	2	Am Steel pf	50	81	80½	81	81
44¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	57½	56¾	57½	56⅝
125⅛	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	123¾	122¾	123¾	122⅞
12	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	5600	13	12⅜	12¾	11½
26½	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	2900	28¾	26⅜	27¾	26
22½	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3500	22¾	22½	22½	22⅛
17⅛	14⅛	..	Am Woolen	900	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15½
68¾	61⅝	1.25	Am Woolen pf	400	76	76	76	76¼
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	2½	2¼	2½	..
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	11¾	11	11½	11
9	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	7100	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
31⅞	27½	..	Archer Daniels	3200	29⅝	28⅜	28⅝	29¼
6⅞	4¾	..	Armour Ill A	12200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
3⅝	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	3600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
64¾	55	..	Armour Ill pf	6400	63½	62¼	62⅝	62
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
7¾	4¾	..	Artloom Corp	800	9	8	9	7¾
7½	5	..	Art Metal Const	200	9	8¼	9	7½
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	17¾
35½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	32½	32½	32½	..
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	70¾	69	70	70½
85½	70¼	3.30	Atchison pf	200	82	82	82	83
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	600	52	51¾	51¾	51½
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	3100	33¾	32⅞	33½	33¾
46	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	700	46½	45	45	45⅜
57	47¾	2¶	Auburn Auto	4600	56⅜	54¾	54⅞	55⅜
13⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	6500	15¾	14	15⅜	13⅞
52	46	3	Austin Nichols A	900	54¾	52	54⅜	..
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	39400	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¼

—B—

16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	4900	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14¼
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7200	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	36¼	35⅜	36¼	35½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	44¼	44½	44¼	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	150	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5⅜
33	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	2600	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
35	31	2	Beech Creek	10	35	35	35	..
14½	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	37600	14	13¾	13¾	14
14½	12½	1½	Ben Ind Loan	500	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	8200	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	21¾
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	200	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	..
40½	34¾	..	Bethleher Steel	5100	48¾	47½	48	48
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	81	79½	79½	80½
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	36½	36	36	37½
16¾	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1000	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	180	25¼	25	25¼	25
54	50	..	Blumenthal pf	10	53½	53½	53½	56
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	6600	65¾	64	65¾	65⅝
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	5000	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	4000	27¼	27½	27¾	27¼
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4400	17½	17	17¼	17
20½	15	1	Briggs & Strat	400	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2800	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	32¼
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	77¾	77	77¾	74
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	600	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	..
9⅝	6⅝	2	Bucyrus Erie	700	8½	8¼	8½	..
76	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	70	70	70	..
14½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	12½	12½	12½	..
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	5200	7½	6⅞	7	6¾
36¾	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	530	36¾	34⅝	36½	34½
5¾	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	2900	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	1200	15¼	14⅝	15	14½
4¾	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	4¾	4¾	..	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros A	300	6	5	5¼	5
4	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	600	4	3⅜	4	3
3½	2½	..	Burns Bros B	300	3½	3½	3½	..
17	11¾	..	Burns Bros B cts	400	13⅞	13¾	13¾	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	250	15½	13⅝	14⅛	14¼
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	100	18½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3⅞	3⅛	..	Bush Terminal	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
14¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	80	14¼	13½	13½	12½
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	300	2	2	2	2
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	200	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
523	217⅛	..	Byers	1600	32½	31	31⅛	31¾

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	300	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26¼
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15½	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	3300	15½	14⅝	15¼	14⅝
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	500	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25⅜
50	50	3	Canada South'n	20	50	50	50	..
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	16½	16¼	16⅜	16½
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1500	80½	79	79½	80
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	31½	31	31	31¼
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	13500	43¾	42¾	43½	43½
32⅛	28	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	500	12	12	12	11⅞
40½	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	38¼	37⅝	37¾	38
3	1¾	..	Certain-Teed	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
31	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	29¾	29	29	29¾
46	34	.50b	Chesapeake Corp	500	42⅞	42½	42¾	43
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	46	45¼	45½	45⅞
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	7¼	7	7	7½
2½	1	..	Chi & G West	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
11⅞	6½	..	Chi & G W pf	2900	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
13¾	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	11¾
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	7500	14½	14	14¼	14⅜
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	27½	26	26	27⅝
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	9	9	9	..
5	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	600	30	29	30	29
11⅞	6	..	Childs Company	3000	11½	11½	11½	11
60	49⅞	1	Chrysler	2100	60	58½	59⅜	59¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	22	22	22	22
7⅜	6⅞	..	City Ice & F pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	1500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
5½	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
16⅜	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	1070	16⅜	13½	15¾	13½
17⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	11200	17⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
85	18½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	85	85	85	83¾
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	28½	27¾	28¼	27¾
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1000	8½	8	8⅜	7⅞
30	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	130	30	29	30	..
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	39	39	39	40
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	18600	17	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
75½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	75½	75½	75½	75
65½	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1100	71	70	70½	70
30	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	9500	30¼	29	29¾	29½
27	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½
44	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	44	44½	44½	44½
39	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	130	29	28½	28¾	28¾
54½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3100	54½	52½	54⅜	52⅞
101½	61	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	101	101	101	..
363¼	281¼	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	293¼	291½	295⅝	291¼
33⅛	13¼	..	Comwlth & Sc	18200	3½	3	3	..
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	40	39¼	39¼	39⅞
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1400	30¼	29¾	30	29½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	5	5	5	5
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1200	17	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	20800	41⅜	40¾	41½	41¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90	88⅞	90	88¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	4500	13⅜	13⅛	13¾	13⅝
6¾	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	6½	6	6	6
2½	⅝	..	Consol Textile	5200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9½	6⅝	..	Container B	400	9¼	9	9	9⅜
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	5100	4½	4	4½	4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	1000	2½	2	2	2¼
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1100	80¼	79½	80	80¼
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	33½	33	33	33½
2½	1½	..	Cont Motors	3300	2⅝	2	2¼	2
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	3800	20¼	19¾	20	19¾
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	30	74¾	74	74	75
141	135	7	Corn Prod pf	220	141	140½	141	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	10	7⅞	7¼	7¾	7⅜
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	33½	33⅛	33½	33¼
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	33	32¾	33	32¾
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1300	37¾	36	36¼	37
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	70	8½	8¼	8¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8½	8	8⅛	8½
47¾	20⅜	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	43½	43½	43½	42
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
22½	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	22½	21	22⅜	21
84	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	800	64	61½	64	61½
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	17200	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
10⅜	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	10400	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	21½	21½	21½	20

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3300	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	33
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	600	69⅞	68½	69	69¼
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	6700	32½	30¾	31	31½
11⅞	8¾	..	Denver R G pf	1800	11¾	10¾	11⅛	10½
81	63½	4	Detroit Edison	300	83	82	83	82
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	800	46¾	46¼	46¾	46⅞
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
37	32	1¶	Dome Mines	4100	35½	34¾	35	35
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	51600	24½	23¼	23½	24⅜
18	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	18	18	18	..
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	100	10	10	10	..
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	3400	102¾	101¾	102¼	102
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	200	119	118⅞	119	..
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	22¼
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	99½	99	99½	..
27½	17½	..

Financial: News and Comment

Loosening Credit For New Capital Needs on Horizon

Reserve Council's View on Relaxing Securities Act Seen as Encouraging

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Loosening of the capital money market through federal action was urged by banking leaders who reported to the Administration signs of a real business upturn.

Relaxation of the securities act and creation of intermediate industrial banks for long-term business financing were specific actions endorsed by the advisory council of the Federal Reserve System at its first 1934 meeting yesterday.

These steps also were understood to have the approval of Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers Association, who told President Roosevelt "there is a very definite and very real improvement in business."

Need for Capital Funds

Likewise, Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who also saw Mr. Roosevelt, said the crux of the present problem is stimulation of capital goods industries "in order to get men to work there as the government's emergency program fades out."

The sentiment of the Reserve Board Advisory Council, which numbers representatives of each reserve district, was discussed with reporters by Gov. Eugene Black of the board. In stressing the need for ready capital funds, Mr. Black said the council felt "that through opening the capital market there would be very rapid effects on employment to the end that the recovery program might make a great and speedy advance."

Similarly, Mr. Black said the council thought capital needs could best be met by a system of intermediate industrial banks operating under the reserve board and housed in the various reserve banks and branches.

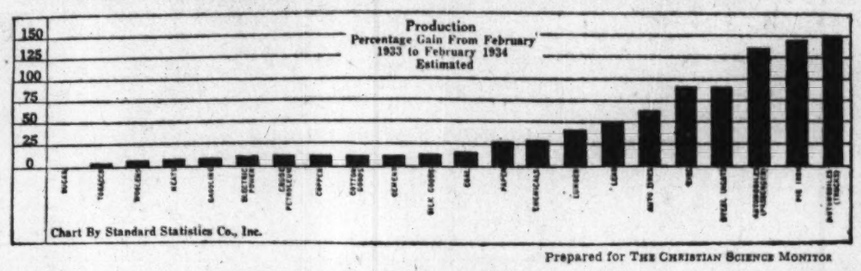
Now Drafting Legislation

It was understood this proposed banking system which Governor Black already has discussed with the President would discount paper of the long-term capital type and lend directly when an industry could not get accommodation elsewhere.

Legislation for establishing such a banking system is being drafted. There was some thought that the reserve banks might supply the necessary capital.

Government financing was another subject discussed by the advisory council which expressed itself as pleased with results to date, especially with the Treasury's trend toward longer-term borrowing. The last financing operation included $400,000,000 of three-year notes.

Automobile Manufacture Aid to Industrial Production



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extent to which the automobile industry is contributing to gains in industrial production is shown above. Note that among the trades making the best comparison with a year ago are trucks, passenger cars, and tires, and, of course, the first two of these are contributing to the demand for steel and iron, which are also in the van of recovery. The increased use of lead and zinc is also evident.

Silver Takes Lead In Activity Among Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Silver occupied the stage center among the nonferrous metals last week. Saturday's price of bar silver at New York was 46¼c per ounce, a new high for the past four years. The average price in January, 1930, had been 45 cents per ounce. Trading in silver futures on Commodity Exchange for the week was 46,500,000 ounces, the largest in many months. Silver has received its stimulus from the probability that the Administration will promote further legislation to force up the price of the metal.

Other metals have been rather quiet and uneventful. The undertone of the copper market has been rather weak, with rumors of sales by second hands at under the established price of 8 cents per pound.

World stocks of copper declined 6500 tons during January but stocks in North and South America gained 5500 tons during the month.

A fair volume of business was being done in lead whose prices have been unchanged for several weeks at 4c pound, New York, and 3.90c, East St. Louis.

American Locomotive Reduces Its Losses

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The American Locomotive Company reports net loss of $1,465,504 for 1933, after taxes, depreciation, etc., and including $424,096 reserve for discount on Canadian exchange restored to income. This compares with net loss of $4,589,716 in 1932.

Unfilled orders on Jan. 1 this year amounted to $3,500,782 compared with $1,079,891 at the beginning of 1933. William D. Dickerman, president, stated that the company received orders for 12 new locomotives during 1933, 10 of which were shipped. In addition one locomotive ordered in 1932 was delivered.

Current assets at the year-end totaled $17,410,203 and current liabilities $1,415,133.

News Notes—British Empire

British Automobile Imports—The number of automobiles imported into the United Kingdom increased substantially during 1933. Total receipts of passenger cars during the last calendar year amounted to 3960 units, valued at £644,927, compared with 2888 units, valued at £518,862 in 1932. The number of commercial vehicles imported in 1933 remained at a low level, while imports of tractors showed a drastic decline.

* * *

Can Production Record—The British tin-plate industry established a record output of tin cans for canned foods in 1933. Total production during the year amounted to 120,000,000 cans. That the growth of this industry has been rapid is realized from the statement that 10 years ago this branch of the tin-plate industry was practically nonexistent. Figures for the first three-quarters of the year show that exports of tin plate had a value of £2,019,000, compared with £1,608,000 for the like period in 1932.

* * *

Textile Activity—Textile mills in England continued to increase their purchases of American raw cotton in 1933. Statistics recently released show that imports of cotton from the United States in 1933 totaled 754,302,800 pounds, a figure far in excess of the 1931 demand and 3.2 per cent greater than for 1932. Total imports of raw cotton in 1933 amounted to 1,402,973,600 pounds, compared with 1,257,583,000 pounds and 1,090,973,000 pounds, respectively, for the two preceding years. Egypt, British India and British Africa followed the United States in supplying England with raw cotton.

* * *

Steel Exports—Great Britain exported 1,923,802 gross tons of iron and steel products in 1933. That was 35,224 tons in excess of the 1932 figure. Tin plate continued to be the leading product in the steel exports trade. Total shipments in 1933 amounted to 453,199 tons. Imports of iron and steel products totaled 964,797 tons in 1933, a decline of 627,447 tons, compared with 1932.

* * *

Ireland's Foreign Trade—In the 11-month period ended Nov. 30, 1933, the Irish Free State experienced a sharp decline in forign trade. Imports during this period had a value of £33,059,700, a drop of 17.4 per cent, compared with the 1932 figure. exports had a value of £17,400,300, approximately 27 per cent less than for the 11-month period of 1932.

* * *

Belfast Building Ships—The shipbuilding industry at Belfast, Ire., is showing decided improvement. A year ago there was not a ship in the stocks. At the present time there are 75,000 tons in the local yards.

* * *

Irish Linen Exports—Northern Ireland exported about 35 per cent more in value of flax and flax manufactures to the United States during 1933 than in 1932. The total declared value in 1933 amounted to $10,376,685

* * *

Indian Match Manufacturing—India has gradually developed the match industry to such an extent that it is able to supply the bulk of domestic requirements. Before the World War India imported approximately 11,000,000 gross of boxes annually, mostly from Sweden and Japan, but in the last fiscal year these dropped to less than 60,000 gross of boxes. Present consumption of matches in India and Burma is estimated at 19,000,000 gross of boxes.

* * *

Indian Dentifrice Imports—American manufacturers of dentifrices are finding a good market in Bombay, India. It is estimated that 70 per cent of dental creams sold in the large Bombay area come from the United States. During the last few years sales have approximated $300,000 annually.

* * *

African Motor Trade—South Africa is becoming more interested in American-made cars every year. During the last 18 months the British manufacturers have been losing ground to makers in the United States. In nine months of 1933, 67 per cent of cars registered were of American or Canadian origin and about 30 per cent of British manufacture. Exports of cars from the United States in the 11 months of 1933 had a value of $4,635,834, compared with a total of $2,260,534 for the full year of 1932.

* * *

Africa's Foreign Trade—South African foreign trade showed marked improvement during 1933. Official figures just issued show that the total value of imports in the 11-month period ended Nov. 30, 1933, amounted to £44,310,044. Imports in the like period, when South Africa was on the gold standard, totaled £29,829,624.

* * *

Australia's Leather Exports—Tanners in Australia are encouraged by the marked increase in their export business. Shipments of upper leather and sole leather to the British market have increased, and China has enlarged its offals demand. In addition to willow and box hide and calf, fair quantities of patent leather have been shipped to England in recent months.

* * *

Australia's Motor Trade—Passenger cars in Australia numbered more than 15,000 in 1933. It is expected, in view of the improved outlook, that this number will be increased to between 18,000 and 22,000 during 1934. Approximately 5400 trucks were registered in 1933. About 65 per cent of the registrations in Australia in 1933 represented American-made cars.

* * *

New Zealand Trade Outlook—The economic outlook for New Zealand appears brighter now than at any time in the last three years, according to Vice-Consul W. W. Orebaugh at Wellington. Exports were steadily increasing at the close of 1933, and encouragement to internal trade developed from the higher prices obtained for wool, reported to have been from 100 to 200 per cent over those of the 1932-33 season. The outlook for the dairy industry is particularly good.

* * *

Tasmanian Trade—The Treasurer of Tasmania, Joseph McPhee, in delivering his budget speech to the Tasmanian Parliament recently, was able to tell of improved trade conditions. Governmental expenditures during the last two years had been decreased by £276,000, and land and income taxes, without any addition in the rate, had increased by £100,000 over the preceding 12-month period. He said financial conditions were on a sounder basis and that further improvement would depend largely on the Federal Government reducing taxation.

No Third-Grade Citrus Fruits From Florida

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP) — forbidding shipment of any except first and second grade citrus fruit from Florida after today, the Florida Citrus Control Committee announces the Federal Surplus Relief Administration would buy at a price of 45 cents a box, F. O. B. railroad cars all remaining third grade fruit in the State.

The committee ordered all shipments of Valencia oranges to cease until March 1. No restrictions on size were made.

Dollar Buying Power In Common Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — The purchasing power of the dollar invested in average common stocks during January increased 6.5 per cent, as compared with a 4.5 per cent gain in the average bond dollar's buying power and a decrease of 2.7 per cent in the dollar held in cash, according to the monthly analysis made public today by Administrative and Research Corporation.

More Interest Is Manifested In Wool Market

Due Largely to Government Call for Clothing and Blankets

While the current sales are only moderate in the eastern wool markets at the present time, there is nevertheless rather more interest being shown in wool than has been apparent for some time past.

This interest, no doubt, is due in considerable measure to the call of the Government for bids on army blankets and clothing but also to more inquiry in the market for women's wear for the Easter and spring season, with a little more interest being shown also in men's wear and knit goods.

Wearing Apparel

The sale of wool wearing apparel during the late fall and early winter has been much better than for some time but there is still a fairly large vacuum to be filled before the people generally have covered their more urgent requirements in clothing and other wool apparel. This situation, moreover, is world-wide; it is not confined merely to this country. It is true, also, that the lessening of the wool supply is world-wide in its effect and is estimated for the current season at something like 300,000,000 pounds, of which about 100,000,000 pounds alone is in Australia.

Purchases have been made at various points in the West at about 30 cents to the grower, which means clean landed costs, according to the wool which has been purchased, varying from 82 to 90 cents, clean landed, Boston.

Foreign Markets Easy

For the moment, the foreign markets are showing an easier tone. Cables from the primary markets show less eagerness to procure wool. Good combing 64-70s wools out of Sydney, this week are to be had at not over 75 cents, clean basis, in bond, Boston. In some cases some decently good wools can be bought for less money.

In the local market, there has been a noticeable inquiry for the medium wools both combing and carding which would be suitable for use in the manufacture of Government fabrics. Especially, there have been sales of bright and semi-bright quarter-blood fleeces at prices varying from 36 to 39 cents, mostly and for some Ohio as high as 41 cents. Three-eighths Ohio has been sold at 43 cents.

American Dollar Strong at $5.07¼ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—After following New York's stronger overnight trend in early dealings, the United States dollar eased appreciably on a fairly quiet market today, and closed at $5.07¼ to the pound, 1¼ cents higher than yesterday's close of $5.08¾.

The French franc, after a firm opening, depreciated to 77.62 to the pound, where it closed, as compared with yesterday's close of 77.86.

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP)—The United States dollar declined one centime on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.29 francs (6.53 cents to the franc), as compared with the quotation of 15.30 francs at which it closed last night.

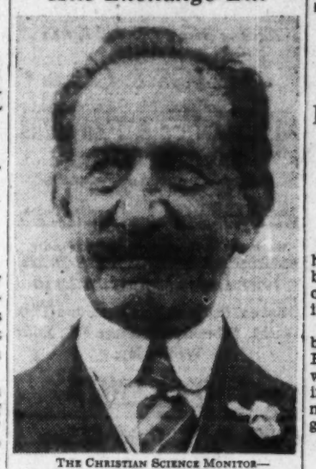
BERLIN, Feb. 21 (AP)—The United States dollar sold on the foreign exchange market today for 2.53 marks (39.50 to the mark) for the third successive day.

Substantial Growth For Investment Trust

Massachusetts Investors Trust shows a good growth for 1933. Number of shareholders increased 11.1 per cent to 18,025, and outstanding shares increased 24.7 per cent to 1,186,325. During the year the Trust paid 79 cents a share, bringing total cash disbursements to shareholders since organization in 1924 to $4,671,776.

The Trust reports gross income of $966,306, expenses of $134,555 and net income for the year of $831,751. The ratio of expenses to gross income declined from 14.7 per cent in 1932 to 13.9 per cent in 1933 which the trustees believe "compares unusually favorably with the expense ratios of other management type of investment trusts."

Hits Exchange Bill



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Samuel Untermyer
Prominent New York Lawyer

Proposed Exchange Regulatory Bill Is Hit by Untermyer

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Stock Exchange regulation bill recently introduced at Washington was decried here today by Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, as "in some respects dangerous, unworkable, unduly extreme and likely to disrupt our financial system."

In a breakfast club speech Mr. Untermyer, who for 30 years has sought federal regulation of stock exchanges, said he "would regard it as nothing short of a catastrophe" if a "proper bill" could not be enacted.

Mr. Untermyer particularly attacked the provision headed "Margin requirements on long accounts." He said it prohibits "every member of a stock exchange and every person who transacts business through such a member, 'to extend or maintain credit or arrange for the extension or maintenance of credit to or for any customer of any securities not registered upon the National Securities Exchange.' . . .

"It would mean that not only no broker but no bank could lend upon an unlisted security; it would destroy the marketability of fully 75 per cent of all the outstanding securities of corporations in this country. . . . It would render U. S. Government, state and city bonds . . . unavailable for borrowing purposes."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The 60 per cent margin requirement on speculative accounts carried by brokers' customers and on collateral loans of banks, proposed in the National Securities Exchange Bill, might force the liquidation of about $2,000,000,000 worth of securities. This estimate was made yesterday by some of the largest brokerage firms in Wall Street. It is stated that most banks have been lending 75 per cent of the market value of the securities collateral.

A number of brokerage houses believe that Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, will stress the deflationary aspects of the bill when he appears before the House of Representatives' committee tomorrow.

Government's Ready Cash Makes a New High Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Government's ready cash today reached a record amount of $5,004,170,653.

The new high was recorded as money poured in from a $800,000,000 security sale. The previous peacetime high was on Feb. 1—the day of dollar devaluation—when the Treasury's cash balance was $4,434,713,000.

Sees Unified Anglo-American Money Policy as World Need

Professor Cassel Thinks Rest of World Would Follow Dollar-Sterling Coöperation Looking to Rise of Prices in Both Countries, Then Stabilization

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Three pronouncements here have strengthened European belief in the ultimate inevitability of dollar-sterling coöperation in the interests of world trade recovery.

One of these pronouncements has been made by Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has repudiated widely circulating rumors of a United Kingdom move toward the restoration of the gold standard.

Gold the Unstable Element

The other two pronouncements sum up the situation more generally. They are by Swedish currency experts, Prof. Gustav Cassel and Prof. Bertil Ohlin.

Writing in the last quarterly report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Professor Cassel says: "The value of gold must be designated as one of the most unstable elements in the world economy. . . . The general ruin and almost complete collapse of the entire gold standard system of the past few years are associated with the fact that in a short period subsequent to 1932 the value of gold increased by approximately two-thirds of its previous level."

Ruling out a return to gold in these circumstances, Professor Cassel goes on to regret that the Bank of England has not shown more signs of supporting the currency policy submitted at the London Economic Conference by the British delegation and confirmed by British Empire representatives.

Rise, Then Stabilization

The plan which Professor Cassel thinks should now be pursued is based upon dollar-sterling coöperation. It would "establish a unified Anglo-American currency policy, involving a parallel and approximately equal rise of prices in both countries and a subsequent stabilization of price levels." This, Professor Cassel thinks, "would lead naturally to a stabilization of the rate of exchange between these countries, a stabilization which in course of time could be fixed de facto and eventually also de jure. In this way there would be created a pound-dollar currency, to which the rest of the world could adhere with assurance, as it would doubtless do well-nigh universally."

Prof. Bertil Ohlin's contribution appears in the "Index" of the Svenska Handelsbanken and covers another point. This is the extent to which—even in so small a state as Sweden—beneficial results have followed the maintaining of commodity prices by carefully controlled inflation. Sweden, Professor Ohlin recalls, adopted this policy so long ago as the end of 1931. Since then, chiefly by means of what are known as "operations in the open market," Sweden has kept its currency upon an approximately level commodity value.

Benefits of Coöperation

This, he holds, has been the more remarkable since conditions which had nothing to do with the price level have been far from favorable. He refers especially to the fact that "confidence in other respects has been very seriously undermined, notably in connection with the collapse of the Kreuger concern and the financial difficulties caused thereby." The Professor thus finds that "the economic situation in Sweden would most undoubtedly have been still worse if prices had been allowed to fall as they did in countries that kept to the old gold parity."

Certain definite conclusions become clear, say commentators, when the three statements are brought together. It appears from that of Mr. Chamberlain that Britain has no intention of returning to the gold standard at present. The way is therefore still open for sterling-dollar coöperation if such a policy should be approved.

From Professor Cassel's paper the deduction is made that coöperation would be of benefit to all concerned.

Professor Ohlin's contribution is also regarded as important, since if so small a country as Sweden, standing comparatively alone, can be benefited by currency management as he shows to have been the case it may reasonably be inferred, say financial observers, that the two biggest countries in the world, operating similarly and in coöperation with one another, would obtain favorable consequences upon a vastly larger scale.

Output of Electric Energy Holds Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Output of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 17, was 1,640,951,000 kilowat hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This is a gain of 89,416,000 units over the production of the week before and a gain of 11.4 per cent over the corresponding week of a year ago.

The increase for the whole country was about equal with that shown the week ending Feb. 10. All major geographic regions gained slightly, except the west central area and southern states, where output declined 3 per cent.

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The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
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Farley Seeks Pennsylvania, Old Republican Stronghold, For Roosevelt and New Deal

Goal Is Senatorship—Reed Fights Valiantly Against Guffey With Pinchot Lurking in Background —President Himself Eager

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The extent to which the Roosevelt Administration is preparing for next fall's campaign in the Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania is not generally realized. The Democrats believe that now at last they have a real chance of capturing the State.

No other pending campaign approaches this one in sporting interest, let alone the deeper issues involved. Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, possibly the most able member of the frankly conservative school in the Senate, is making the fight of his life for reëlection.

Political alignment is shaping up in the Keystone State so as to make a three-cornered, or even a four-cornered, senatorial race likely.

Meanwhile, in Washington, under the energetic generalship of the Democratic National Committee over which the genial James A. Farley is chairman—in addition to his lesser duties of Postmaster-General—the Roosevelt Administration is straining every effort to break the 60-year hold of the Republicans on the second most important political state in the Union.

No Stone Left Unturned

As a single instance of the meticulous detail with which the fight is being carried on, the following example is cited, which came to the personal attention of a Monitor correspondent. An official, high in the economic circles of the Department of Commerce, who has not lived in Pennsylvania for years, was approached last fall by a representative of the Democratic National Committee.

This economist has taken no active part in politics for at least 10 years, and in fact does not designate his political affiliation in Who's Who. He has served loyally under three Republican Presidents. But the representative of the National Committee knew all about him. Indeed the astonished economist found that his visitor knew matters about his past, which he hardly knew himself, or had forgotten.

It seems as a young man, the economist had taken a fairly prominent part in one of those sporadic efforts to "clean up" graft-ridden Philadelphia through a revived Democratic Party; he had contributed liberally at the period of his time and energy. The reform fight was unsuccessful, and since then he had forgotten the matter. But it developed that the whole affair was card-indexed, under his name, in the Democratic files.

The agent from Democratic headquarters urged him to return to Pennsylvania for the current fight; he described the chances of success, and indicated clearly that the economist would be taken care of in the event of defeat.

Goal Worthy of Any Method

The incident shows the kind of a campaign the Democrats are putting up. Pennsylvania has 36 electoral votes, the second largest bloc after New York's 47. No Democratic Senator has come to Washington from Pennsylvania since the Civil War; but on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt failed by only 157,000 votes to carry the State in 1932, and since then the bosses of Mr. Vare's Philadelphia and Mr. Mellon's Pittsburgh have both suffered staggering defeats. Pittsburgh, indeed, is now actually in the hands of Democrats.

For the first time in 12 years the Democrats this year have had federal patronage and this has strengthened their hands. Politics is a realistic business, and votes follow jobs.

The dispenser of Pennsylvania Democratic patronage is Mr. Joseph F. Guffey, and the Democratic Committee of the State has just indorsed him for Senator. He is generally considered the spokesman of Mr. Roosevelt—or, perhaps, what is better, Mr. Farley—in state patronage. It was Mr. Guffey's political shrewdness that led him to plump for Roosevelt with the bulk of the Pennsylvania votes in the earliest days of his candidacy, when the Smith-Raskob drive was most threatening. Mr. Guffew is an original "F. R. B. C." man, which, in Mr. Farley's private code, means, "For Roosevelt Before Chicago."

Pinchot Has a Yearnin'

Gov. Gifford Pinchot is a progressive Republican who supported Mr. Roosevelt, but unlike Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, he has not yet been officially welcomed into the Roosevelt fold. It is no secret that Governor Pinchot wanted the Fusion nomination for Senator for himself, or that he is now likely to run on a third ticket against Senator Reed and Mr. Guffey.

Still another candidate is Mr. Roland Morris, former Ambassador to Japan under the Wilson Administration, who has just announced that he will contest the place. There is a race for Governor also. Mr. George H. Earle, Democrat and American Minister to Austria, aspires to that job. He will probably join forces with Mr. Guffey.

Mr Reed, Republican incumbent, is already making pleas for Legion votes and assailing the whole New Deal. A veteran campaigner, he can be counted upon to match wile with wile. The other Republican Senator, James J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor, and ex-iron-puddler, infinitely less able than Senator Reed, is shaking in his shoes and thanking his stars that he does not come up for reëlection till 1939!

Paper Preservative Like Water Glass Patented by Doctor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A new process for preserving newspapers and other paper documents of value, differing widely from any preservatives in general use, has been developed and patented by Dr. Joseph Broadman, of this city, in the effort to preserve his own collection of World War documents, it was announced here today.

A sheet of newspaper which has been treated with the liquids in Dr. Broadman's formula looks to the eye as if it had been coated with several successive layers of water glass. The page is still flexible, but great tensile strength is given it. It will resist any adverse weather conditions, Dr. Broadman said.

Type remains clear even after several coatings of the solution have been applied. Newspaper files thus preserved will be handled indefinitely without tearing or disintegrating to the point of crumbling, if the expectations of the inventor are realized.

At the present time, copies of such newspapers as The Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times are preserved by the New York Public Library by a laborious process which consists of pasting a thin network of Japanese silk on each side of every page. The expense of this process is high.

Dr. Broadman, however, expects that machinery now being devised will make it possible for his process to be carried out at a substantial saving over the silk method.

The invention was made as a result of Dr. Broadman's need for some means of preserving his unique collection of World War documents, which he is preparing to make available to historians through the cooperation of a large university library.

He believes that the process may be applied to newspapers already weakened by age and adverse atmospheric conditions, provided that the paper has not actually crumbled.

New Act Is Written For Sultan of Sulu

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 21 (AP)—A new program intended to establish peace in the troublesome Sulu Archipelago was promulgated today by Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy.

With the approval of the insular Cabinet he named new officials to the principal positions of Sulu Province, scene of periodic warfare for the past 30 years.

"The legal rights, personal dignity, special culture and religion of the Moros must be respected," Governor Murphy said, "but the Government's authority cannot be questioned."

Mt. Coolidge Becomes Place on Official Maps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The United States today officially recognized "Mount Coolidge."

The peak in Custer County, South Dakota, sometimes called Lookout Mountain or Sheep Mountain has been noted by its new name by the United States Geographic Board.

The 6000-foot high mountain was renamed in honor of the late President by a resolution of the South Dakota Legislature and will hereafter be shown as such on all official maps of the United States.

Philadelphia Aid Society Cares for 3000 Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—More than 3000 children in this State were cared for by the Children's Aid Society last year, according to the annual report of the society, recently issued here.

Because of the present economic situation, which has made it almost impossible for young people of 16 and over to obtain work, the society is functioning under a tremendous handicap, Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, general secretary of the society, reported.

"Today child welfare workers have the problem of maintaining the morale of adolescent boys and girls, ready for work but unable to find it," he said.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: 8 p. m., March 2.

Florida

Avon Park (auspices First Church, Winter Haven): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

Leesburg: City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Green Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Massachusetts

Cambridge (Organization at Radcliffe College): Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8 p. m., March 1.

Lowell: Liberty Hall, Lowell Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

Northampton (Society of Smith College): High School Hall, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 26.

Quincy: Bethany Congregational Church, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

New Jersey

Princeton: Garden Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Church Edifice, East New Hampshire Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 25.

Pottsville: Necho Allen, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 72 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

CONNECTICUT

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Dainty Afternoon Teas — Sodas
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Orders taken for cakes and sandwiches

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"Shoes of Quality"
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CONNECTICUT

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A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
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For Every Member of the Family.
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Our Work Speaks for Itself
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A Mutual Savings Bank
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(See also Westport)

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518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
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Phone 256

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A pleasant place to shop.
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Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

PETER A. GUNDERSEN
Painting, Decorating and Floor Sanding
Phone PLFD. 6-1550-M for an ESTIMATE
Skilled Workmanship. Up-to-Date Equipment — Decorating in all its Branches at REASONABLE PRICES

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. 6-1707

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

GENERAL PRINTING SERVICE
W. H. RANDALL
Good Printing Reasonable
125 CHURCH ST. Tel. PLFD. 6-0744

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Seaboard Coke — Fuel Oil

EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Newest '34 Permanent Waves
No machine, no strong chemicals. Difficult hair successfully waved with oil process.
PRICE $10.00
Vanity Beauty Shoppe
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0042
Westinghouse-Marr Oil Burners
Electrical Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio

RIDGEWOOD

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
15 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

GAS TIRES
H. C. DICKINSON
64 GODWIN AVENUE
PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0061
BATTERIES REPAIRS

Walk-Over
For Grown Folks and Pied Piper Shoes for Children.
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

WESTFIELD

KLINGERS MARKET
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Sold by the Above
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-2640—2641

SHEFFIELD Farms Co.
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Daily Delivery Milk, Cream, Butter and Eggs. Quality and Service.
Special Delivery Store
56 ELM STREET
Westfield 2-1990 Plainfield 6-3600

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. N. R. Station
PHONE 3310

AT ONE TIME
A car owner used to go to different places to get gas, tire, battery, lubrication, electrical and laundry service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc.
121-123 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials
GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

BUY FURNITURE NOW at FEBRUARY PRICES
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Personal Service with Quality Fuels—Try us
BLACK-STORK
The Hi-Test Anthracite
NIAGARA-HUDSON
Domestic Coke
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
129 Water Street Tel. 3-1268

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CLEVE R. KILMER
90 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone 3-1201

BINGHAMTON

Early Easter, April 1st
Clearance Sales are moving winter goods out each day and new spring clothes are coming in. See them today.
McLEAN'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

New Spring Shoes Have Just Arrived
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

BRONXVILLE

Oh yes! Everything's all right. We are insured through
Henry W. Plate
He carries all kinds of insurance.
349 EAST 149TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-8150
Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Chez Marie
New Prints and Cruise Clothes
Sizes 14 to 42
111 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 6030

Buick
OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
"Front wheel alignment and brake equipment recently installed. Stop in for a free test."
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

STP
FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO
Miraclecare
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

"THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN"
SEMET SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

Lincoln 2776
Lincoln 0948
Greenhouses Williamsville, N. Y.
976 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Corner Bidwell Parkway
Elmwood Flower Shop
A. A. ERCKERT and Son

HOMES MODERNIZED AND REPAIRED
GARAGES COTTAGES HOUSES
JOHN GOULD
CARPENTER and BUILDER
46 BURLINGTON AVENUE
Phone Parkside 8813

M. J. LUIPPOLD
320 WASHINGTON MARKET
Cheese—Butter—Eggs
Homemade Sauerkraut a specialty.
Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries—with flowers.
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

NEW WALLPAPERS
For 1934
Good Quality Correct Styles Fair Prices
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN GLOVERSVILLE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

High Grade Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home-Dressed Poultry
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 North Main Street Phone 2777

Collins & Stilwell
99 NORTH MAIN STREET
BIRDS-EYE FROSTED FOODS

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

GIFT BOXES
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4987

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food. Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 AND 15 GRAND AVE. FRPT 4260

ELMHURST

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TROUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860. Ridgewood, N. Y.

BREADS—CAKES—PIES
9058 Corona Ave. New. 9-3512
It's Good When
It Comes From
EDINA BAKERY

Medina Beauty Shoppe
features the most modern method in permanent waving
FREDERICS VITRON CROQUIGNOL
Also Complete Line of Cosmetics
90-37 Corona Avenue Newtown 9-2450

FLUSHING

COLORFUL FROCKS
for Spring
$7.95 UPWARD
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
154-22 Northern Blvd. Ph. Flushing 9-2813

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
133-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

FREEPORT

FRED C. BERGE & Co.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE STREET FREEPORT
PHONE 2887 F'pt.

La Petite Beauty Salon
Specialists in Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Culture
93 SOUTH GROVE STREET
Freep. 6129

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

HEMPSTEAD

HOSIERY
For the woman who wants the best.
Garden City Hosiery Shop
178A 7th Street Garden City, L. I.
"MAIL ORDERS FILLED"

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JAMAICA

REGENT HOTEL
PAULA BERTHE
FROCKS
Republic 9-4814
161-01 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

SCIENTIFIC EYE-GLASS FITTING
DR. CARL H. POPPER
OPTOMETRIST
Sunrise Highway corner Atlantic Avenue LYNBROOK
and 242 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
37 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

The Wright Fuel Co.
288 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

LYNBROOK–Valley Stream

Mme. Marone Beauty Shoppe
Expert in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
14 West Jamaica Ave. *Opp. Post Office*
Telephone Valley Stream 2819

QUEENS VILLAGE

Long Island Real-Estate of Every Description
Siebert & Wood, Inc.
216-27 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-6050

RICHMOND HILL

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

MAYBECK'S
94-23 Jamaica Avenue, WOODHAVEN
VIrginia 7-0008
145-14 Jamaica Avenue, JAMAICA
Jamacia 6-2889
60-25 Myrtle Avenue, RIDGEWOOD
HEgeman 3-9181
Awnings Flags Window Shades

Big Sale Now Going On
at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

Tel. Rockville Centre 648
Murray Hill 2-2900
William J. Marks & Co.
ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS
TAX CONSULTANTS
17 East 42nd Street, New York City

Frances
Cotton Blouses $1.00
Wash Silk Blouses $1.95 to $2.95
95 Front St. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

BETTY HARRIS
Corsets and Braziers
of every description fitted and altered free.
266 MERRICK ROAD R. V. C. 4008

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
A Full Line of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

MARIANNE'S
APPAREL SHOP
Dresses, Suits, Coats and Hats
Merrick Road at Village Avenue
R. V. C. 2612

ALBERT SOOS
Eye Examinations
19 N. Village Ave
R. V. C. 2440-J

STEWART'S POULTRY FARM
Fresh Eggs, medium 35c doz., 3 @ $1.00; large 40c doz.
Daily Deliveries
Tel. Rockville Centre 4913

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
DISTRIBUTORS
JAS. VAN DYK COMPANY
Dried Fruits
Nuts and Candies
Monarch Brand Foods
Spring Valley Dairy Products
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
OAKWOOD 6266 113 SO 4TH AVE.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

TAXI SERVICE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Phone Day or Night
OAKWOOD 9175
Philip Miller, 200 Bedford Ave.

WILLOWBROOK DAIRY
Quality Milk Products
Serving Westchester County Homes Over Half a Century
Oakwood 8681-82-83

LIKNU Service
Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling
27 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

PHONE OAKWOOD 8530
Wilson A. Streeter, Inc.
Jewelry—Gifts—Pearls
Fine Watch Repairing
Seven Gramatan Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

PHONE 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN
Carnright & Baldwin
Exterior and Interior Decorating
Paints—Oils—Glass—Putty—Varnishes
Wall Paper
217 WATER STREET

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
17 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

WARE'S Beauty Shop
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
and all branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
TELEPHONE N. R. 2500

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JEWELRY GIFTS
Every day is a gift day for someone. Why not give jewelry? Our prices are still low, regardless of the increase in gold. Finest Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—and Alterations—of all kinds.
R. M. PARTRIDGE
1116 FLATBUSH AVE.
Tel. Ingersoll 28462

Carlson & Carlson Inc.
Serving Brooklyn Women for 26 Years
HAIR GOODS and BEAUTY CULTURE
284 Livingston St., near Bond
Triangle 5-3708

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

BLUE RIBBON
Goods Called for and Delivered
BLUE RIBBON
Fancy Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing
LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
1913 CHURCH AVENUE
Tel. Buckminster 2-2816

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
300 West 69th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
Florist
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

INSURANCE ANNUITIES
JAMES WATTERS
Union Central Life Insurance Co.
BARCLAY 7-4500 225 B'WAY, N. Y. C.

BARBER SHOP
National City Bank Bldg.
WHERE COURTESY AND SERVICE ARE PERFORMED
17 E. 42ND ST. (Subway Entrance)
I. MORSE, Mgr.

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd.
BRONX, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call
SEdgwick 3-0909

POUGHKEEPSIE

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE DAYS
FEB. 13, 14, 15
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

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Charlotte 1649
Daily except Saturdays

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Butter—Eggs—American and Limburger Cheese—Bacon—Grapefruit—Oranges
Orders taken for Public Market Products
B. W. Caulkins
72 FRANKLIN STREET Main 4200

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent wave, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2723

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL Co
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

Edith Ellis
CANDIES
We Mail or Deliver
Special Party Candies and Gifts
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES and DINNERS

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Specials
Permanent Waves
All lines of beauty shop work.
ROSE FRY BEAUTY SHOP
636 UNIVERSITY AVE. Monroe 1210

Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave. South
Main 1770

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
72 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

ELDER'S
Heinz Soups, 2 for 27c
WE DELIVER
527 Monroe Ave., Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Canned Coal for the Fireplace"
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

The House of Music and Electrical Appliances
DONEN'S MUSIC SHOP, Inc.
OPPOSITE THE BANK
78 PURCHASE STREET Rye 023

SCARSDALE

PRINTER WICK
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

JOHN R. PHILIP
PLUMBING, HEATING, TINNING
DOE—Dependable Oil Electric Oil Burner
54 GARTH ROAD
Ph. Scarsdale 2200—2201 Night calls 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK Co., Inc.
357 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Zero Weather
Do you enjoy it?
A zero Bank Account is just as uncomfortable! Make it "register" Dollars by depositing regularly in the
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State
Interest From Day of Deposit

The ROLLATOR
NRA
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
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Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Learning Banking

A father said: "Now, son, start saving the pennies and put them in this yellow box, and when you get five pennies give them to me and I'll give you a nickel and you can put that in this blue box; then, when you get five nickels, give them to me and I'll give you a quarter and you can put it in this red box."

Seventeen years later the boy discovered that the red box was the gas meter.—*Lexington Herald.*

—Tit-Bits

"If you want work, Farmer Brown wants a right-hand man."

"Just my luck, lady—I'm left-handed."

Oyster-Lovers' Calendar

January	Mray	September
February	Jurne	October
March	Jurly	November
April	Argust	December

Hm-m!

"This village boasts of a choral ociety, doesn't it?" asked the new resident.

"Well," replied the old resident sadly, "we don't boast about it; we suffer it in silence."

His Good Turn

Owner: "What right have you to take fish from my waters?"

Angler (sorrowfully): "I'm not takin, your fish; I'm feeding them."

Recipe

"Were you excited when you first asked your husband for money?"

"Oh, no, I was calm—and collected."—*Scranton Times.*

Close Call

The midday whistle had blown when Murphy shouted: "Has anyone seen me vest?"

"Sure, Murphy," said Pat, "and ye've got it on."

"Right and I have," replied Murphy gazing solemnly at his bosom, "and it's a good thing ye seen it, or I'd have gone home without it."—*Humorist.*

Making Herself Comfy

"What are you doing out of bed, Mary?" father called up the stairs.

Pause—then the small voice, "I just got out to tuck myself in, Daddy."—*Labor.*

Not Interested

Mrs. Smith: "I'd like to sell you a ticket, sir. We're getting up a raffle for a poor sailor."

Mr. Krusty: "Not to me; I shouldn't know what to do with a poor sailor if I won him."

Street Repartee

Motorist: "Some of you pedestrians walk along as if you owned the streets."

Pedestrian: "Yes, and some of you motorists drive about as if you owned the car!"—*Mueller Record.*

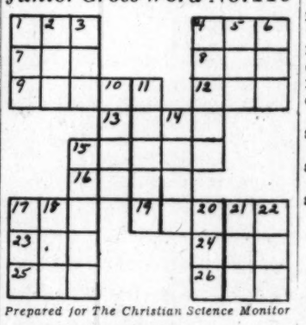
With the Inventors

Nose-Mouth Megaphone

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CAN'T you see our British friends smiling at this megaphone which fits over the nose? We dare say that Punch will have a line to the effect now, at last, Americans can talk through both. But has anyone ever tried holding his nose, and shouting? The sound isn't too plentiful. Edison gave the world its first megaphone, utilizing only the mouth sounds; but now comes Harrison L. Staley with a device (U. S. patent No. 1,941,233) that will enable cheer-leaders to put everything they have into their work, with amplification assured for every little sound.

Junior Cross-Word No. 110



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Common domestic animal.
4—Head covering.
7—Land measure.
8—Greek letter.
9—Exchange.
12—To lease.
13—Ramble.
15—Pulls.
16—Acknowledges.
17—Marsh.
19—Purposes.
23—Raw metal.
24—One of fleshy parts covering the teeth.
25—Aeriform fluid.
26—League (abbr.).

Down

1—Covered part of a locomotive.
2—Southern constellation.
3—Number.
4—They are used in steering vessels.
5—Consumed.
6—Make lace.
10—Sketch.
11—Not old.
14—Too.
15—Fine whetstones for sharpening razors.
17—Condensed vapor.
18—Age.
20—Every one.
21—Rest on anything lengthwise.
22—Mineral spring.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

A Word a Day

Atrophy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Some genius might then arise to ask what it was all about and what the use was of the *atrophy* of national life" (Franklin D. Roosevelt, in "Asia," March, 1924; quoted in Monitor, Feb. 14, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: apathy, development, emaciation, paralyzing, coarsening, glorification.

Pronunciation: *At'-ro-fy* (a short, o as in obey, y as in fancy).

Derivation: Our word came to us through the French *atrophie* and Latin *atrophia*, from the Greek ἀτροφία (atrophia), "want of food," compounded of ἀ (a), negative prefix, and τρέφειν (trephein), "to nourish." We first restricted "atrophy" to indicating a wasting away of the body; and today it still is employed in a biological sense, designating the process by which an organ or member diminishes or tends to disappear through lack of nourishment or use. Its figurative use, however, is increasing; and we find it applied to the wasting away or starving of a project. The word is also used as a verb, "to waste, or cause to waste away."

Let us not allow our affections to be atrophied through hate or fear.

Notes and Queries

Robot (Mrs. K. W. W.)—*Rob'-ot* (first o as in odd, second as in connect).

Kurios (Mrs. K. W. W.)—The pronunciation of Greek words in English context, according to Webster's, calls for the *u* as in menu, *i* as in police *o* as in obey.

Per se (Mrs. K. W. W.)—First *e* as *u* in urn, second *e* long.

Roux (Mrs. K. W. W.)—*Roo* (oo as in food).

Jahr (Mrs. K. W. W.)—*Yahr* (a as in arm).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Beaten Biscuits

AMONG those used to southern cooking there is usually a ready market for real home-made beaten biscuits. They are very inexpensively made, requiring only salt and water and one tablespoon of shortening to one cup of flour.

The secret is to use only enough water to hold the ingredients together; and when cooked, the biscuits should be allowed to "soak," as the Negroes say, meaning to leave them in the oven.

One person found that an old clothes-wringer when well scoured made a very good beating machine. The dough is rolled through and folded repeatedly until it blisters.

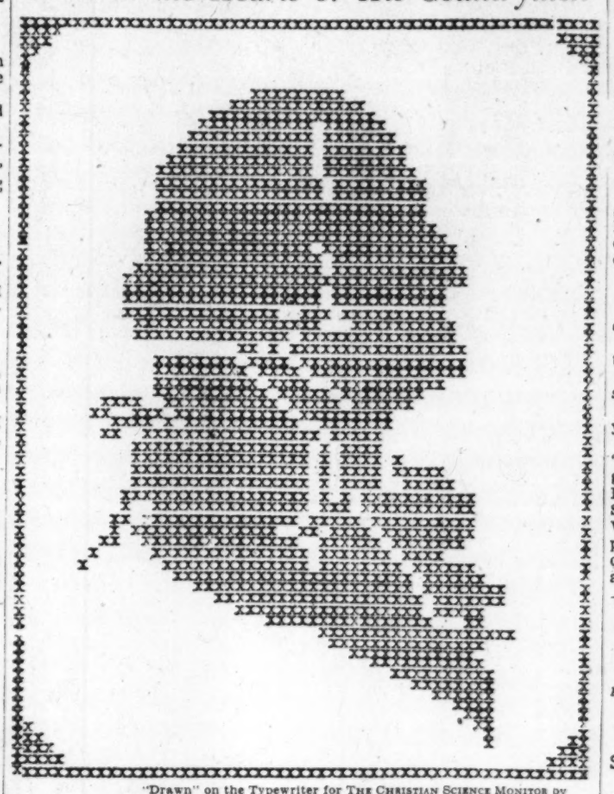
Mrs. D. R.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

First in the Hearts of His Countrymen



"Drawn" on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Erland C. Porter, South Easton, Mass.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS SEEN BY THE TYPIST

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Book of Acts

THERE is no doubt that "The Acts of the Apostles" was written by Luke, author of the third Gospel. Various facts point to this conclusion:

The writer of Acts begins by referring to a "former treatise" dedicated to "Theophilus," and dealing with the life of Jesus (cf. Luke 1:3); and the Gospel of Luke is the only book that answers to this description.

Further, the book of Acts follows logically after the close of the Gospel, and the style of the two books is identical even to the use of particular words and phrases peculiar to Luke.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The daily Angriff, Berlin, has a circulation of 94,200 copies. Its owner is Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda.

The German newspaper with the largest circulation is the Berliner Morgenpost, with about 345,000 copies daily.

The German newspaper reader is said to have stopped buying several papers a day to obtain different "slants" on the day's events. One paper is enough, he reasons, now that all are in the main alike.

The Federation of German Journalists reports that 600 daily newspapers ceased publication in 1933.

Saturday on the Ranch

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

No, This Isn't a Modern Version of the Dog in the Manger. Texas Ranches Don't Abound With Swimming Holes, So the Watering Trough Is Occasionally Pressed Into Service by the Youngsters. With This "Snap" Mrs. E. H. di Giromte, Houston, Texas, Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. (Please Send Street Address So We Can Send the Dollar.)

Mr. Scroggins

More Fun Eating Together

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore, with an "assist" by Clif Larcom.

TWO young squirrels sat on their haunches near the trunk of an English elm (Ulmus Campestris), Holmes Walk, Boston Common. They eyed each other sharply. Then they looked at a large peanut which lay on the crusty snow. "I saw it first," said one young squirrel. "I saw it first," said the other young squirrel. "No, I saw it first," said one young squirrel. "No, I saw it first," said the other young squirrel. As readily can be seen, the conversation was a bit limited. Whatever the first young squirrel said about the peanut lying on the crusty snow, that very same thing said the other young squirrel. They quivered and waved their front paws about. They switched their tails to and fro. Then they went back to the business of the meeting.

"I saw it first," said one.

"I saw it first," said the other.

They were beginning the tenth verse when a hearty voice rang in the sunshiny February air. "Well, well, well, what a fine day to be out!"

The young squirrels stood up and bowed.

"Hello, Mr. Scroggins," they said

"Here, what's this," said Scroggins, poking the peanut with his little cane. Both young squirrels darted toward the nut, and both put out their paws to take it.

"It's mine," said one.

"It's mine,' said the other.

Scroggins looked from one to the other with a genial grin.

"Hullo, you both seem to have the same idea."

"I saw it first," said the first young squirrel.

"I saw it first," said the other young squirrel

Scroggins picked up the nut. "Hurrumph," he said, and there was great wisdom in the way he said it. He thrust his cane under his arm. Skillfully he put the nut to his teeth. With one expert cut of those experienced teeth, the peanut was opened from end to end. The venerable squirrel threw away the outer shells. In each paw he held a peanut.

"Come here," he said to the young squirrels. They stepped forward. "Here's one for each," said Scroggins. Each young squirrel took a nut eagerly.

"You see," said Scroggins, "most nuts come in pairs."

The young squirrels nibbled their

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Settles the Argument

nuts. The first one looked at the other one and smiled. The other one looked back at the first one and smiled. They nibbled away chummily.

"And what's more," said Scroggins, "It's really much more fun eating together."

The two young squirrels giggled and then they laughed and bowed to their sagacious friend.

"Thank you, Mr. Scroggins," they said in unison.

Scroggins took off his high hat and bowed wisely.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Seeing you take paying guests said the man perhaps you would be so kind as to advice me as to whether or not I could arrange to get room and board with garage space for my wife here

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee

More About the Honeycomb

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the wax first appears eneath the bee, it is liquid; it hardens upon exposure to the air. That the process taps the energy of the bee is undeniable. When wax is being produced in quantities, the bees hang in clusters and are wholly inactive so far as hive duties and honey-gathering are concerned.

Let us examine a section of the comb that Betty and her sisters have completed. Note the economy in the use of materials. Here are comb partitions so thin that were you to lay them one sheet upon another it would require 3500 to make an inch in thickness. By itself, this wax is fragile. At the slightest pressure the empty comb would collapse. When it is filled with honey and sealed by the bees, you have a container that can be shipped to any part of the world and arrive intact.

To see Betty Bee and her companions milling about when they are building comb, you would think there was no plan or system; yet when the day is done, you will find that a considerable section has been built. It may not be completed to its full depth. Cells are often used before they are finished; but if you look closely you will note an extra thickness of wax at the upper edge. This serves as a double purpose. It allows the fragile comb to bear the weight of the bees, and is ready for immediate use when the time comes for lengthening the cells.

Clever planners as well as diligent workers are Betty Bee and her mates.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Birthday in Athens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

ATHENIANS were interested spectators recently at the unusual but exemplary birthday celebration of one of its citizens.

A certain candy manufacturer, instead of receiving his friends at his home, as is the customary way of observing anniversaries in Greece, deemed it worth his while to entertain destitute children of the city. The public band played for the benefit of the guests, and 2000 little ones were made supremely happy as they devoured the goodies which their kind benefactor had provided.

Daily Anecdote

Modest Washington

AFTER the French and Indian Wars, George Washington was elected to the House of Burgesses. The Speaker, a man by the name of Robinson, was delegated by vote of that body to express the thanks of the colony to Mr. Washington for his distinguished military service.

As soon as Washington had taken his seat in the House, Mr. Robinson rose and with great dignity and eloquence expressed appreciation for the splendid service rendered.

Washington was overcome by the Speaker's remarks, and upon endeavoring to acknowledge the honor bestowed upon him, he found it impossible to give utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered and trembled for a few seconds—when the Speaker came to his rescue. With extreme tact, he said, "Sit down, Mr. Washington. Your modesty is equal to your valor; and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Still Life*

By THE HAGERS

ONE DAY I GOT BUD TO AGREE TO SIT QUITE STILL AND POSE FOR ME.
I RAISED MY EYES TO SEE HIM CRAWL DOWN FROM THE STOOL—HE DROPPED HIS BALL.
I TRIED AGAIN; TO MY DESPAIR THE FIRE CHIEF'S SIREN RENT THE AIR.
SO I SHALL STICK TO STILL LIFE NOW;— TO PAINTING FRUIT OR MUSING COW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty o the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

America's Choice

HOW intelligent is the United States? Can it act as an economic as well as a political unit? Can it employ the same discernment and purpose that an individual or a corporation exercises? When a manufacturing plant finds that certain of its products are a drug on the market or are less profitable than others, it curtails their production and builds up the more profitable lines. Can the United States so manage its production as to promote the greatest welfare of the country as a whole? Or must it blunder along, with local interests pulling it this way and that, building up surpluses which cannot be sold while neglecting more profitable activities?

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, believes that the people must be let in on the problem and that they should consider the alternatives and decide where they "want to go." In a statement titled "America Must Choose," just published by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, Mr. Wallace makes plain what the choices are.

First, there are the extremes: (a) complete economic nationalism, and (b) free and full economic internationalism. Under nationalism the United States would have to curtail production to the level of domestic demand. This would fall especially hard on agriculture, taking 40,000,000 good or 100,000,000 poor acres out of production. Under internationalism it would have to make markets for American surpluses abroad by taking in exchange nearly $1,000,000,000 more of imports than in 1929. This would fall chiefly on manufacturing, lowering tariffs and taking inefficient plants out of production.

Both of these courses are too heroic. Neither is politically feasible. As a basis of discussion Mr. Wallace suggests a middle-of-the-road plan exactly halfway between. That would enable farm and factory to split the discomforts between them. Even so shared, plenty of hardships would remain under such a disciplined and truly national commercial policy. But the hardships would be fewer and the prosperity greater under such a plan than if the country attempted to muddle along, producing surpluses of farm products and nursing inefficient industries on tariff subsidies.

As a matter of fact we are working in both directions at present. Under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Government is paying farmers to restrict their planting and is seeking ways to move producers off marginal land. At the same time several departments of the Government are coöperating in plans for tariff readjustments, looking to a cessation of protection to the less efficient and less essential industries. The hope is to shift the labor and capital in such enterprises—at present partly unemployed anyway—into industries which need no tariff subsidies.

As Mr. Wallace recognizes, both of these efforts are disturbing to local interests which would have to be sacrificed for the benefit of the whole national economy. The President is already exercising powers which should enable him to reduce farm surpluses and he is preparing to ask Congress for power to adjust tariffs. If the political logrolling of local interests in Congress—logrolling which has always kept the tariff from serving the welfare of the country as a whole—is to be avoided, it will be necessary for the President to have this power.

It may not be politically possible at present to make such an intelligent adjustment of conflicting economic forces as Mr. Wallace outlines. But sooner or later the American people will learn that they cannot sell without buying. If they will face the facts Mr. Wallace presents, they may act intelligently and avoid the worst of the hardships that lesson holds.

Wanted—Song Insurance

SNOW, such as buried New England in a foot-deep blanket during the last storm, does something more than turn the countryside into a snowshoer's paradise. Beneath that blanket of snow lies the food supply of the wild life of field and forest. Because of this the New Hampshire Fish and Game Commission has appealed to clubs and individuals throughout the state to come to the aid of birds and beasts which are suffering more than ever this winter from deep snow, severe cold and resultant lack of food.

Handicapped by insufficient funds, the commission has been unable to carry out the feeding program that is necessary. Clubs and individuals are already supplementing the work of the commission but more help is needed immediately if the wild life, not only of New Hampshire, but of all the New England states, is to be helped through the severe weather. Stark testimony that the present program is inadequate is presented in the bodies of deer, grouse, pheasants, hares, ducks and geese, found dead from starvation and cold.

Too many persons have felt that birds and animals can find food regardless of the weather. But this is far from the case. Deep snow piles its blanket over food supplies. Sleet and ice storms seal up seed pods and buds in armor plate. Without food animals and birds become weak, unable to stand the incessant rigors of the extreme cold. Also as the smaller—and in the majority of cases most valuable and loved—become weak they are unable to avoid predatory enemies.

Feeding programs are among the most effective wild life conservation methods. Extensive summer propagation and protection can be more than offset by a short winter of cold and starvation. The feeding activities cost little if conducted by a club or several individuals, and the benefit is incalculable.

Seed and suet cost little. An expenditure for that purpose now may insure the song of June upon which no one can ever put a price.

France Stiffens Up

THE composition of the new French Cabinet, following on the violent scenes in the streets and the general hostility expressed against the Radical-Socialist combination in France, would seem to be sufficient indication that French foreign policy is likely to be stiffened. Yet one should beware of falling into the common mistake—prevalent since the war—that the Radical governments are more inclined to favor rapprochements than the Moderate governments. Clemenceau was a Radical; Poincaré always called himself a man of the Left; Briand, who in fact made no real concessions, was considered advanced; Paul-Boncour was a Socialist, and Daladier, who completed the French fortifications, was a Radical chief.

It is not really a question of parties, and we should judge French politics badly were we to look merely at labels. It is not even a question of persons. It is a question of circumstances, and there is often a time-lag before the circumstances impose a change of policy. For a number of years it was the fashion to speak of progressive conciliations, whether the facts bore out the interpretation or not. But for some time it has been seen that soft words scarcely correspond to the needs of the hour.

Perhaps the policy will not be perceptibly different; but it is probable that there will be a new snap in French pronouncements. M. Gaston Doumergue, a kind of super or honorary prime minister, has long considered the presentation of the French case to be too weak. The effective prime ministers (for there are two of them) seem to be M. Andre Tardieu and M. Edouard Herriot. Now, it is true that M. Tardieu, of the Center-Right, evacuated the Rhineland, and that M. Herriot, of the Radical Party, virtually wiped out reparations at Lausanne, and that they have reproached each other for these concessions; but it is evident that both M. Tardieu and M. Herriot are particularly insistent on the need for patriotic vigilance.

Then there is M. Louis Barthou, one of the elder statesmen who was responsible for the three years' military service law before the war, in the post of foreign minister. It is notable that soldiers are called in. Marshal Henri Petain, possibly the ablest commander in the war, is not made war minister for nothing. Another soldier has been put in charge of the air forces. Nor can it be overlooked that a "die-hard" such as M. Louis Marin, avowedly a Nationalist, and M. Pierre Flandin, temperamentally a "strong man," and M. Pierre Laval, a quiet but firm leader, are all included.

The Radicals proper who figure in the Cabinet are less known and are not likely to protest against a sterner foreign policy. The fact is that the time has come to reëxamine European problems in the light of the development of Hitlerism in Germany and the deplorable situation in Austria. There has been an undeniable breakdown of the efforts at disarmament. There are fresh fears in Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Beyond, there is a growing bitterness in the relations of Russia and Japan. An economic struggle between nations, fostered by the revived doctrine of autarchy, is apparently beginning. Altogether, apart from the uncertain political and financial outlook in France itself, it is plain enough that it is the duty of a French Government to revise the foreign policy of the country.

The rest of the world can but hope that France will be guided in the path of wisdom, and that its decisions will forward the cause of peace and understanding.

Exit the "Prospect"

PENDING in Congress at present are several food and drug bills aimed directly at irresponsible advertising and marketing methods. At the same time there are proposals afoot to establish quality standards for consumer goods calling definitely for honest marking and representation. These bills represent gradual discernment of consumers' rights.

Looking back no farther than a few years to the hectic period of high-pressure salesmanship, we find almost no mention of consumers. There were only prospects in those days, mentioned in the sales manuals with no more consideration than is shown the herring catch in the fisherman's jargon. The prospect of those days was a friendless fellow. He was fair game. The supersalesman was taught how to control him from the minute his name appeared on the books as a "lead" to the moment when he was landed gasping and struggling, hooked with the barb of the dotted line.

The only shelter of the prospect was in "sales resistance," a negative quantity at best. And even this poor covert was stripped. Every good salesman was supposed to take a course in breaking down sales resistance. But that was a long time ago. Looking around now it almost seems as though the "prospect" had disappeared from the face of the land. The best hunting ground is bound to be swept of game when the open season is without limit and the hunters are numberless.

The consumer is a different sort of fellow altogether. He is the man with the money to spend. For him the markets exist and factory wheels turn. The pages of almost any current magazine of advertising reflect the fact that the advertiser is facing the problem of the consumer with a new attitude. The adoption of some of the pending proposals will strengthen the consumer's case; the advertiser will find his true field lies in telling the consumer what it is he has for sale, its true quality and worth.

With the new deal the consumer is emerging into his own. He is the prospect no more. He was the goose that laid the golden egg and was sacrificed to the greed of those who wanted all the eggs at once. He was the complacent target that furnished the ammunition for his own riddling. He was the quarry whose home and fireside served as the happy hunting ground of advertiser and salesman. But not so the consumer. Let him stand up and make his rightful demands now. He'll find, if he does this, that he has a chastened audience.

No Locks on Success

THE way that leads to great success is often a strange one. Spectators like to believe it is marked only with road signs such as "Birth," "Wealth," "Pull," "Education," "Training," "Heredity" and the like. Thinking the goal cannot be found except through some such helps, many subside at the start, make no real effort, beat themselves, and throw the blame on innocent causes. Melvin A. Traylor, the Chicago banker, was not of this great throng. He had nothing to begin with—never saw a railroad train until he was 20—and yet he swung up to lead one of the chief banks of the country, and helped to organize the Bank for International Settlements in Europe.

If mankind will insist that there is a scholastic route to achievement, a standard system, Mr. Traylor's career defies the limitation. He did not become a banker until he was 27 years old. He wasn't a banker even then, merely a helper in a little Texas bank, trying to prove, by working several months without pay, that he was fitted for the business. Then he was assigned to a little branch bank in a cattle town of 150 people, and this branch bank was in trouble.

But when he stepped inside, it was as if he had entered an elevator in a skyscraper. Through his knowledge of the cattle business he began mounting, and ultimately was whisked up to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Unfortunately there are not enough of the First National banks to go round to all the worthy. Multitudes of able men are toiling away where they could do bigger things if they had larger opportunity. But "Mel" Traylor, and far more conspicuously Abraham Lincoln, illustrate the abilities of many when released for large action. Traylor followed Lincoln from the same section of Kentucky 70 years later. Both were born in log cabins, forty-five miles apart; both lacked greatly in their youth. Traylor made his first contact with the outside world at Lincoln's birthplace.

The tremendous potentialities of man, like the immense power credited to the infinitesimal atom, sometimes break out in unexpected spots. Men may crust over the processes of advancement with custom and convention, but as Lincoln and to a minor degree his fellow Kentuckian proved, some stranger may erupt like a volcano, break the restricting laws, and publish encouragement to all the other handicapped.

The Casual Day

"Liquor Smugglers Quit, Turn to Other Rackets," a post-repeal headline informs us, one of these rackets being narcotic smuggling. And from some of the wet arguments, that, however, are not now being proved, we might be expected to conclude that the only way to get rid of the other rackets would be to legalize them.

* * *

And look at the taxes the United States could get from, say, a legalized narcotic business, especially if the drugs were well advertised in advertisements that were not to be considered advertisements in states that didn't want such advertising, and on the radio (shut it off if illegal in your state) and in the bright lights.

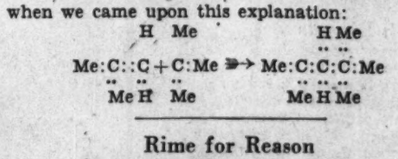
* * *

If kidnaping should be legalized, we suppose it would drive the racketeers right out of the business and stimulate a dozen new industries. Not the bottle industry, of course, nor the glass goblet industry. But the adhesive tape industry, with a special kind for blindfolding victims; and the tin box industry, "Bigger and Better Ransom Boxes, Inc."—but why go on? No wonder the U. S. has a depression on its hands, with half the big paying businesses still illegal!

We were just about to give up trying to understand this title in a recent scientific publication:

THE MECHANISM OF THE POLYMERIZATION AND DEPOLYMERIZATION OF OLEFINS—

when we came upon this explanation:



Rime for Reason

in spelling and pronunciation

No wonder foreigners mull
On the lexicographer's craft,
When a draft is one kind of a pull,
And a wind is known as a draught.
When just by adding a letter,
The word hear to a heart gives birth.
And even to make it still better,
With the same insides we get dearth.

G. A. C.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Affairs are settling down in France; Doumergue has saved the situation, and trade's expected to advance since peace once more controls the nation. The air-mail contracts cause a row which brings about their cancellation; the mail is "in the army now" while Congress makes investigation. A court in Texas now declares the NRA to be illegal; but what will happen if it dares to tell the world there's no Blue Eagle! Poor Austria adds civil strife to her already sad position. Let's hope the shocking loss of life may help avert a worse condition. New York is learning day by day how much misgovernment has cost it. If Mayor LaGuardia has his way he'll scotch the system that has bossed it.

P. W.

The new decree making golf a national game in Germany is widely regarded as a German move toward "Anschluss" with Scotland. And the German intention to reduce the cost of playing the game is looked upon as assuring the success of the move.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Taking the Profit Out of War

SOME years ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a lively campaign for the purpose of taking the profit out of war. It urged not merely the abolition of all profit in war contracts, but the conscription of money as well as of men for the nation's service in war time. It set up the proposition that property certainly is no more sacred than human life, and that for the Government which stood ready to take the son of a widow and send him into the trenches to meet a ghastly death, there should be nothing intolerable or revolutionary in the cognate demand upon the millionaire for a fair proportion of his wealth, or upon the manufacturer of munitions for practically all of his profits.

The agitation set on foot by the Monitor spread to every part of the United States. It affected in one way or another many public men. The tendency indeed of men in public life was to give lip service to the proposition, but rob it of effectiveness by the form of legislation purporting to meet its demands. The War Policies Commission set up several years ago for the purpose of investigating ways and means of "taking the profit out of war" was one of the fruits of this agitation. It was but Dead Sea fruit, however, turning to ashes in the mouth. Whether it succumbed to undue influence on the part of manufacturers of war materials, or whether it merely had that awe of wealth which always exists in times of great prosperity, I don't know. At any rate, it drove a knife into the back of the whole movement for taking the profit out of war, and the subject has remained quiescent ever since.

It is very interesting now to find Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, indorsing a resolution calling for a review of all the deliberations and the findings of this commission. At the same time Senator Nye has before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a resolution asking for an investigation of the activities of arms and munitions firms. The Vinson Bill, pending in the Senate, and the way for which was supposedly greased, is in trouble because of a discovery of collusion between the shipbuilding companies on bids for cruisers and destroyers.

No less than four investigations are either under way or have just been finished. One by the House Committee on Military Affairs has shown private contractors making profits as high as 90 per cent on orders for planes for the army. The House Naval Affairs Committee showed the Pratt & Whitney Company making a profit of 50 per cent on airplane engines for the navy. A Federal Grand Jury is preparing to bring indictments in connection with fraudulent contracts for army supplies, while it was as a result of a Senate investigating committee that President Roosevelt canceled domestic air-mail contracts.

In brief it appears that shocking and horrifying as the actual operations of war may be with their brutal sacrifice of human life, the business of preparing for it is tainted with graft and corruption in every direction. And it all harks back to the proposition set up and pressed with such vigor by The Christian Science Monitor a few years ago that it is unwarrantable, intolerable, unchristian, to take the lives of the flower of youth in fighting a war which is a source of colossal profit to men who sit at home and fill their pockets with blood money.

At this moment arms factories and agencies contracting for supplies for military and naval purposes are working to the limit perfecting the enginery of that wholesale murder which we call war, and rolling up huge profits for their beneficiaries. Senator Vandenberg is not the only statesman who sees in this situation an admirable, a compelling opportunity for the investigation of the whole filthy and murderous business.

Antwerp, Belgium's World Port

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

ANTWERP-ON-THE-SCHELDT has only in recent decades come into its own as a great world port. It claims to be second only to New York, though London, Rotterdam and Hamburg vigorously contend the claim. One afternoon by an odd chance I was invited to join a large group of professors who were to be shown with appropriate ballyhoo the Port of Antwerp. I arrived at the dock on time, but the professors did not. They were about an hour late, having dined well at the city's expense (and I at my own). The skipper of the excursion boat was furious at the delay and paced up and down during all this interval, stopping occasionally to scold me for the tardiness of my "colleagues."

At long last a half dozen bus loads of philosophers, etymologists, linguists and other whatnots of learning arrived and piled aboard the waiting craft. Each received a small armful of pamphlets and brochures full of glorious statistics of Antwerp. There are ever so many figures in the booklets, but I was more impressed with the endless forest of masts and smokestacks lining the Scheldt for miles and packing together in close formation in the inner basins. We passed through the *Kruisschans* (Crossed Hands) Lock, past gaunt warehouses, cranes and elevators, past the vast European assembly plant of General Motors, and so out again to the open Scheldt.

A dismal British freighter called the Maid of Athens was unloading machinery of some sort and inevitably a professor mumbled through his erudite whiskers, "Maid of Athens, ere we part, Give, oh, give me back my heart." A little farther up stream we came upon a Brazilian tramp stuck in the mud. The tramp's name was Saudades, which means in Brazilian (for it is a Brazilian word scarcely known in the mother tongue Portuguese) "Sweet Longings." How I sympathized with that poor disabled mud hen. She was longing, of course, as I was at that moment, for the peerless mountain-shadowed harbor of Rio, her home port.

The closer approach to Antwerp as one returns from such a stimulating harbor tour reveals one of the oddest sky lines imaginable. Two tall objects and only two, tower toward heaven. One is the spire of Antwerp Cathedral, which is Belgium's greatest and would have been the world's largest had not the plans of its architects miscarried. The other is the Farmer's Bank Building, some twenty-five stories high and the only true skyscraper in Europe, for those of Düsseldorf and Stuttgart are much less ambitious. The Cathedral tower was compared by the great Charles V, who lived one generation later than Columbus, to a pinnacle of Mechlen lace. The bank tower is compared by irate tourists and many Antwerpers to a bit of Chicago planted amid the treasures of Flemish art.

This plaint is perhaps well taken, for Antwerp is the very temple of one of the greatest schools of painting. Its museum is far richer in works of Van Dyck, Teniers, Jordaens than any other in the world and of course Peter Paul Rubens is literally all over the city. His most inspired religious works, including the famous "Descent From the Cross," are hung in the Cathedral. Scores of his most corpulent nudes and his hairiest "Bacchi" are hung in the museum and other public places. Rubens is of the very essence of Antwerp. As a matter of course a statue of him graces the central Place Verte. His house and his parents' house are tourist show places. Rubens of Antwerp was a sort of world in himself. He spoke six languages fluently, handled long and delicate diplomatic missions with success, was a "good fellow" in many a tavern, and yet he painted a thousand canvases, some of them colossal. If it be asserted that his pupils did much of this enormous brushwork, it must also be remembered that Rubens taught his pupils.

The shining facets of Antwerp's genius are many and various. The city was a pioneer in the art of printing books. It was and still is a rival of Amsterdam in cutting diamonds. But its waterfront, its Scheldt, is its great secret of present power. There by the sluggish river you will note a taxi company whose signs are in French, Flemish and Chinese. You will see also a club whose patrons are coal black Congolais, its waiters are white Flemings and its sign a yellow star on a field of blue (the flag of the Congo). The Congo is eighty times the size of its little mother Belgium and black men are a common sight on Antwerp's streets. Gray Congo liners, likewise, are a common sight on Antwerp's river, one interesting link in the manifold chain that ties Antwerp-on-the-Scheldt to practically every remote corner in the world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Reform of the House of Lords

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As reform of the House of Lords is a matter to which you have given editorial attention, it may not be out of place to put before your readers the following points:

The British upper house is certainly the most distinguished upper chamber in the world, and probably the most learned assembly. It contains men who have been Viceroys of India, and many who have represented the King in the Dominions. Here are to be found the most illustrious of British statesmen, the most eminent judges, men who have made their mark in commerce, scientific men of world-wide reputation, the bishops of the Anglican Church, many of whom are scholars of note, and others who have been raised to the peerage for eminent services to their country as soldiers and sailors. To these are added some who sit by hereditary right.

This may seem at first sight a rather illogical arrangement, but in this country we think less of a strictly logical system than of one which practically works well. The hereditary peers represent the country districts, agriculture, forestry, and the land generally. There is another point in the hereditary system as applied to the House of Lords. As a learned historian once said to me, this is the only way in which quite young men could ever sit in the upper chamber, and these keep the Lords in touch, to some extent, with the rising generation. Any assembly composed entirely of notables would be more conservative than the present chamber, in which every political party has some representatives. The British Constitution may be likened to a tree—the root and stem are old, but it is constantly putting forth fresh twigs and new leaves.

(Miss) E. M. RAMSAY.

Edinburgh, Scot.

Mr. Hudson Disputed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader and great admirer of the Monitor, I wish to voice strong disapproval over a portion of a letter in your column of February 3, signed "Charles Hudson" of Toronto, and under the heading "Conservative Canada."

The paragraph referred to states: "Prohibition in this Province was not enforced or it would have been a success. The Conservative Party, who brought it into being, were the first under new leadership to plaster it with mud and so mesmerize the public that it was annulled, largely by foreign vote."

Please allow me to submit the facts: The Ontario Temperance Act was introduced in 1916 as a war measure by the Conservative Party. Subsequently several plebiscites and referenda were submitted to the electorate for indorsation, and with such one the majority in favor of prohibition revealed considerable deterioration of enthusiasm for the act.

In 1926, the then Premier of Ontario, G. Howard Ferguson (now High Commissioner in London, Eng.), staked his political life and that of the Conservative Party on the question of prohibition. The result of the election was the overwhelming defeat of prohibition by the tribunal of public opinion.

The present Liquor Control Act was then substituted for the Ontario Temperance Act. In 1929, the Conservative Party again appealed to the country, under Mr. Ferguson's leadership, and the main issue this time was the new Liquor Control Act. The Conservative Party was again returned at the polls.

I state emphatically, and law officers of this Province will bear me out, that prohibition was enforced in this Province while on the statute books as much as was humanly possible. The statement that prohibition was annulled by the foreign vote is a slur on all loyal, temperate and law-abiding Canadians. Conditions in Ontario in regard to temperance are ideal under our present laws, public drunkenness is almost unknown, and the general trend of thought toward the new act is that it serves the needs of the citizens and public as a whole and promotes real temperance and respect for law and order to a much greater degree than prohibition.

ROBERT F. DOYLE.

Toronto.

Music Lovers' Support Sought

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your interest in symphonic music and in our organization as one of the standard bearers in the movement for good music has done much to promote public appreciation of our cause. In times past, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has been fortunate enough to have influential sponsors and public-spirited backers who have been able to defray the annual deficit. That condition no longer obtains, and so we bring our case before the public in the belief that music lovers throughout the country will lend their support.

We are faced with the necessity of raising $500,000 to meet our deficit and enable us to continue for three years. Thousands of letters from coast to coast from listeners have indicated a genuine interest in the appeal of our weekly broadcasts. If you will but inform your readers of the campaign we are undertaking, we feel sure that the radio public will do its part.

New York City. HARRY HARKNESS FLAGLER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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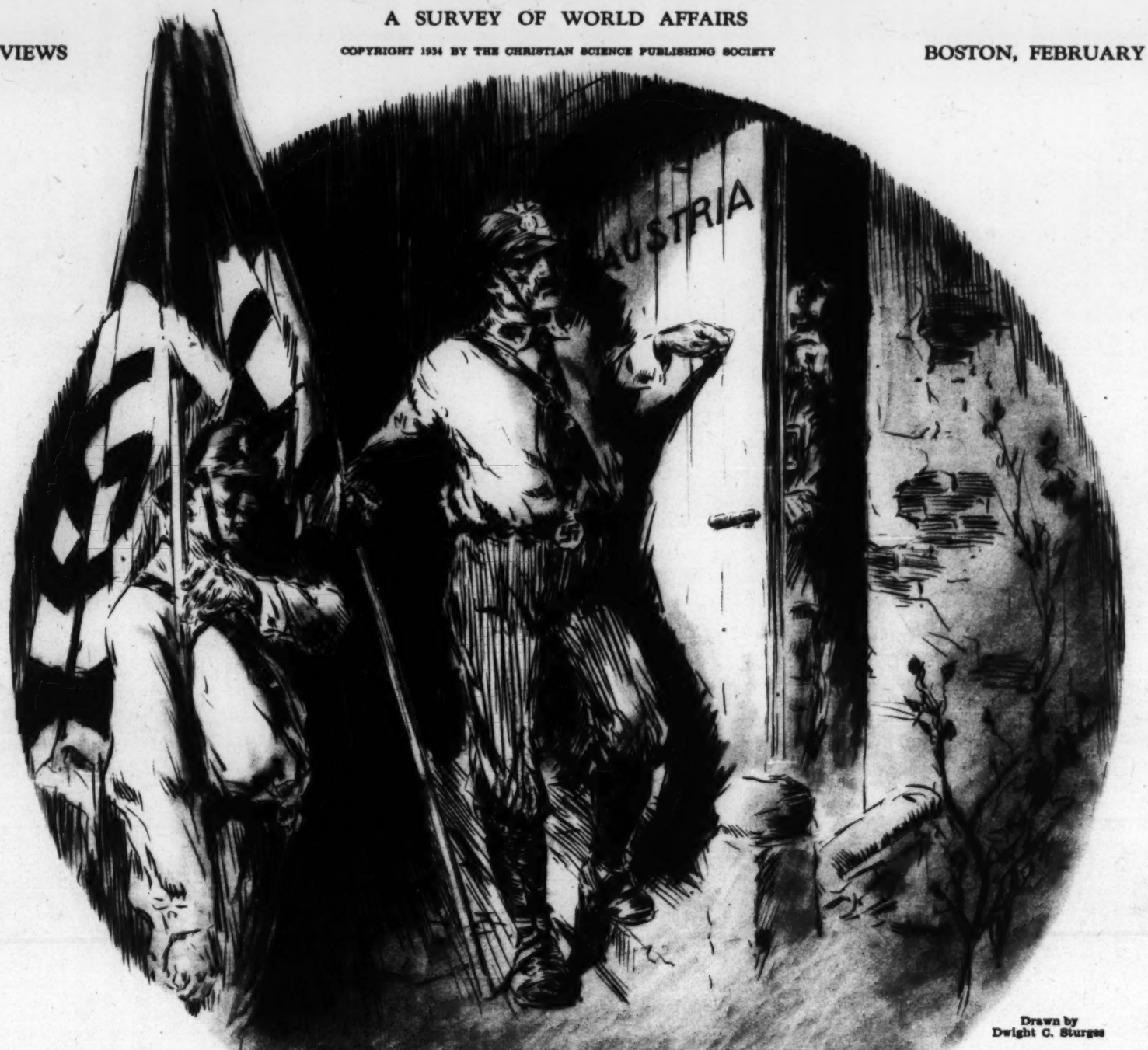
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1934



Drawn by
Dwight C. Sturges

Whither Austria?

By Gilchrist Baker Stockton

United States Minister to Austria, 1930-1933

WHEN I LEFT VIENNA IN 1920, after 16 months in Austria as the chief of the American Relief Administration under Mr. Herbert Hoover, I would have estimated that over 70 per cent of the Austrian people were in favor of the Anschluss or union with Germany. The collapse of the Dual Monarchy after four years of war had left Austria prostrate. Cut off from the sea and stripped of its coal and agricultural hinterland, Austria had ceased to be self-supporting. Tariff walls, rising rapidly along the frontiers of the Succession States, had shut it off from its former markets. Its factories were idle, and its people hungry.

In despair, the Austrian National Assembly had voted in 1919 to merge the country with Germany. The Allies, alarmed at the thought of an enlarged Reich, had promptly vetoed this proposal, and the Treaty of St. Germain had later provided that the independence of Austria was inalienable without the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

When I returned to Vienna in 1930 as American Minister I found little change had taken place in the Anschluss sentiment.

The world-wide depression again brought Austria's economic plight to the fore. Nevertheless, the proposal of an Austro-German Customs Union in March, 1931, aroused an immediate storm of protest. France, Italy, and the Little Entente viewed it as merely a step toward the Anschluss in line with work already being done to coördinate the Austrian and German legal and educational systems. Austria and Germany were haled before the World Court. However, the day before it was announced that that august tribunal had decided by a vote of 8 to 7 against the customs union, Dr. Schober, on behalf of Austria, renounced the project before the League Assembly.

To recoup its losses in population and territory inflicted by the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had striven unceasingly to have Austria incorporated in the Reich. Six and a half million additional Germans would add immeasurably to Germany's prestige in southeastern Europe, and the old dream of Mitteleuropa might yet become reality. Despite the wide divergence of political opinion in Germany since the war, there has been almost unanimity in favor of the Anschluss.

Dark clouds were, however, to gather over the horizon of Austro-German relations. Herr Adolf Hitler's sensational rise to power had aroused grave concern throughout Austria. This new Germany, born of the National Socialist revolution, was not the kind of Germany with which the majority of Austrians had dreamed of merging their country.

Long reconciled to Vienna's playing second fiddle to Berlin, they had, nevertheless, hoped to preserve their once imperial capital as at least a super-Munich. Now they saw in the Anschluss their country reduced to a geographical expression.

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, though he was dismayed at the turn events had taken, was almost powerless to combat the rising National Socialist tide in Austria. His coalition Government, with its already uncertain majority of one in the National Council, was in a precarious position. The Hitlerites, without representation in the National Council, were clamoring for a parliamentary election. The Social Democrats, in the hope of being able to crush the rise of the National Socialists in the shell, joined in the cry. Dr. Dollfuss could not be sure, in a vote on measures directed against both the National Socialists and Social Democrats, that he could rely on the pro-German Agrarian League to hold its lines, according to many leading commentators.

During the bitter debate in the National Council last March over the railway strike, the session degenerated into a riot. The three presidents of the National Council, powerless to restore order, resigned one by one, and awoke the next day to discover that by their

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By RICHARD L. STROUT

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ill-considered haste, they had created a parliamentary impasse for which the Austrian Constitution had made no provision. The National Council had been left in a state of suspended animation, unable to convene, legislate, or adjourn!

Dr. Dollfuss was quick to seize upon this opportunity. Rejecting all suggestions for the restoration of the National Council, the little Chancellor proceeded to rule by decree. He placed the press under rigid censorship; outlawed the Communist Party; disarmed and disbanded the Schutzbund, the private army of the Social Democrats; restricted drastically the right of assembly; expelled the Nazi members from the provincial diets, and prohibited the holding of municipal elections which were giving the Hitlerites an opportunity to take advantage of their growing strength.

The German Nazis had counted on setting up overnight a National Socialist Government in Austria, as they later did in Danzig. They had also expected Austria to acquiesce and to present the world with a *fait accompli* which would be for all practical purposes the Anschluss. With Nazi governments in both Berlin and Vienna, they knew that when the Wilhelmstrasse ordered, the Ballhausplatz would obey. They were, therefore, both amazed and provoked at the stubborn resistance they encountered.

German radio stations commenced broadcasting attacks against Dollfuss and all his works. Airplanes were soon flying over Austrian territory, dropping propaganda leaflets fulminating against the Austrian Government.

In face of these activities, Dr. Dollfuss steadfastly refused to resort to reprisals. Although these affronts to Austria's sovereignty might have been interpreted as acts of war, the little Chancellor scrupulously avoided challenging the Reich. He calmly reiterated that Austria had no quarrel with Germany, was itself a German state, and merely desired to preserve its independence.

Nevertheless, despite his conciliatory attitude, when the Austrian Nazis launched a campaign of terror, Dr. Dollfuss dissolved their party in Austria, set up concentration camps, declared martial law, and even erected a gallows. He also established his "Patriotic Front" and rallied Austrians, regardless of party, to the defense of their country's independence. The average Austrian revolted against the terrorism and soon approximately 70 per cent of the people were vigorously opposed to union with a Brown Shirt Germany. Their independence had at last become to Austrians a desirable thing.

In the background were also powerful allies. France, Italy, and the Little Entente had all indicated quite plainly that they would regard a Nazi Austria as analogous to the Anschluss. An Austro-German union would put Czechoslovakia in a vise, the ultimate result of which might well be complete loss of independence. The union of Germany and Austria would also make the boundaries of the Reich and Yugoslavia contiguous.

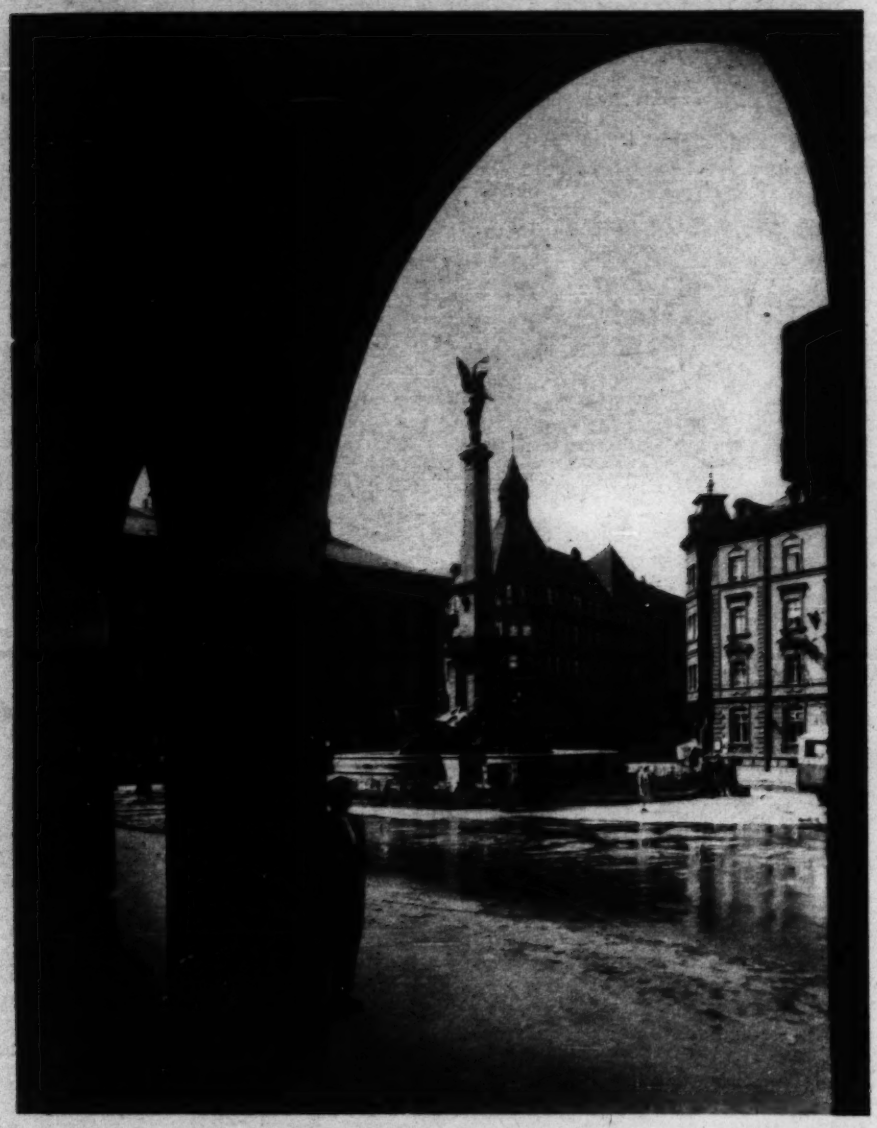
In view of these facts, France can rely to the utmost on the support of these two states in her cardinal policy of preventing the Anschluss. The dogged manner in which France fought the tariff union proposal in 1931 reveals clearly France's attitude. The alacrity with which Paris and her allies consented last September to waive the Treaty of St. Germain to permit Austria to recruit a short term auxiliary army to help patrol the Austro-German frontier is further evidence of France's determination to oppose to the last ditch the annexation of Austria.

Despite Italy's antagonism toward France and friendly feeling toward a Fascist Germany, Mussolini has opposed the Anschluss. Every move Germany has made in that direction has brought Italy quickly to France's side. It will be recalled that it was an Italian judge who cast the deciding vote in the World Court against the Schober-Curtius Customs-Union.

The hoisting of the Swastika at the Brenner Pass, ancient pathway of Teutonic hordes into the plains of Italy, would be the signal for a formidable Irredentist movement in South Tyrol. Once in Carinthia, Germany would soon be looking toward Trieste and the Adriatic. That Mussolini is prepared to render Austria whatever assistance may be necessary, should a crisis arise, is further evidenced by the removal last August of the command of the Fourth Italian Army Corps from Verona to Bolzano, just 90 miles south of the Brenner Pass!

I fully realize the enormous task to which Dr. Dollfuss has set himself. Should economic conditions improve in Germany and grow worse in Austria, his difficulties will become proportionately greater. However, France, Italy, and the Little Entente are aware that the desire of the Austrian people to maintain their independence will weaken unless at the same time they can maintain a decent standard of living. Herr Hitler is not yet in position to press the issue, and France and her allies will not fail to take advantage of the situation and strengthen their first line of defense against the Anschluss by doing everything possible to better Austria's economic condition.

CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS SAYING GOOD-BY TO MR. STOCKTON AT THE VIENNA STATION © Willinger, Vienna
When the Author of This Article Departed After Three Years as United States Minister in the Austrian Capital He Was Given a Distinguished Farewell.



FOUNTAIN OF BROTHERLY LOVE IN INNSBRUCK Ewing Galloway
A City in the Tyrol Which Has Become a Focal Point in the Fascist Campaign.

AUSTRIA PROTECTS HER FRONTIER Keystone
Four Guards Escort Two Suspected Spies to the Barracks for Examination. The Two Were Stopped on the Tyrolean Border Between Austria and Germany.

Peace That Passes Misunderstanding

Through Recognition of Their Common Parentage, the Peoples of the World Can Dispel the War Clouds of Today and Begin a Happier Chapter in World Relationships

By J. Roscoe Drummond

THERE IS MORE TALK of war and a greater desire for peace among the people of the world today than at any time in history.

Some have called this a paradox, but it is not inexplicable. Since 1918 the determination to build a world peace, vigorous and sustained as it has been, has at every step been assailed and frustrated by the forces of national selfishness and racial prejudice. These forces have calculated to undermine the faith in peace and the organization of peace, and it will be so, until we eliminate at the source those ways of tribal, material thinking which breed the conflict.

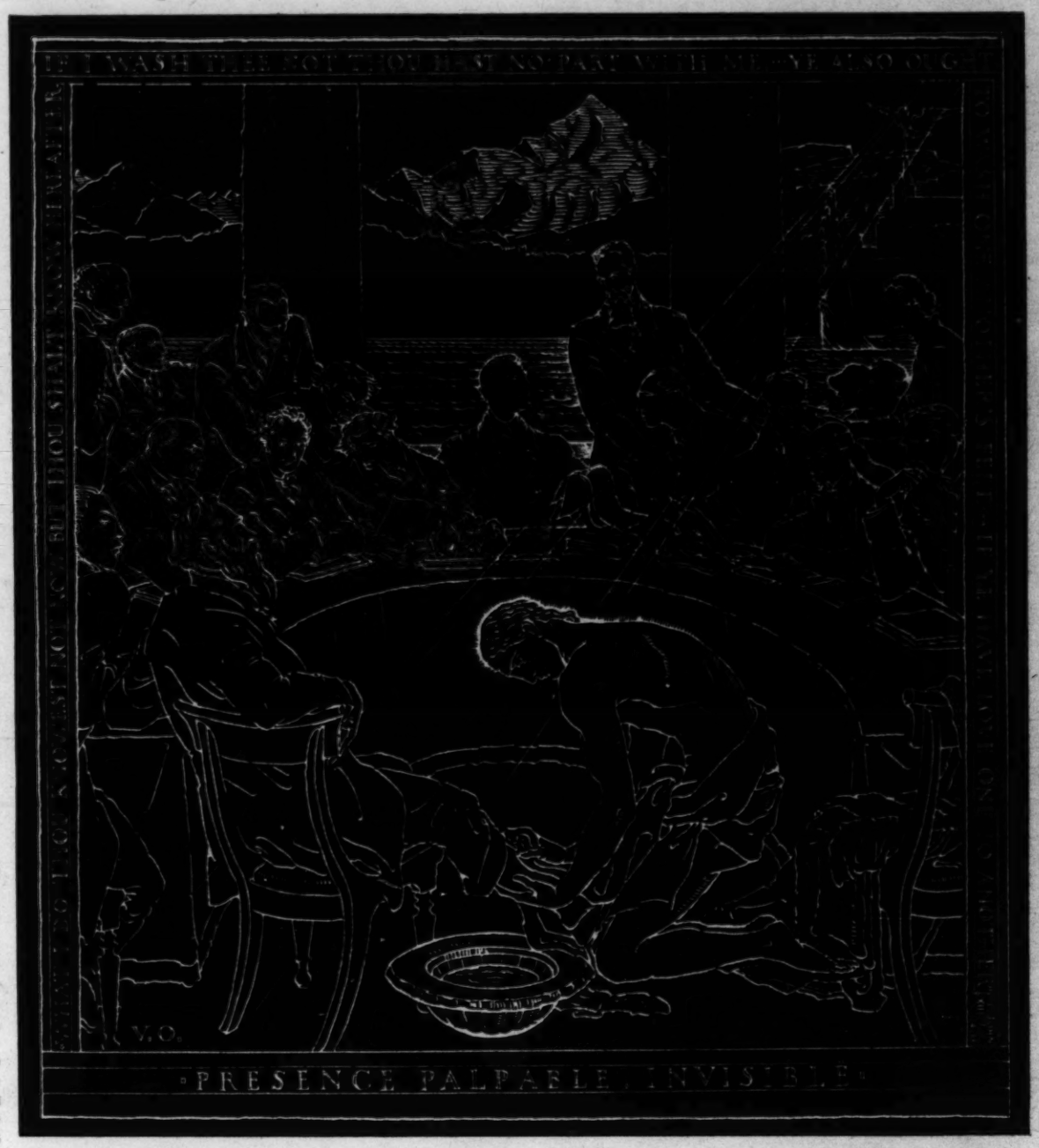
It is not surprising therefore that the atmosphere of 1934 is the atmosphere of 1914—with this notable exception: the moral, intellectual, and popular resistance to the suggestion of war is stronger today than two decades ago. There are human obstacles to war which did not exist two decades ago. There are facilities for preserving peace which did not exist two decades ago. War is not inevitable. It never was inevitable. It need never be inevitable. It is the worst possible human agency for achieving ends which are sometimes good usually bad. War is a choice, and we need not choose it.

In this choice the individual can play a vital rôle. He is not helpless; he has a great part to perform. For it is in the consciousness of the individual that the foundation of any effective, enduring, and worth-while peace must be securely laid. And this involves not merely a hopeful desire for peace, not merely a tolerant sympathy for our neighbor; it involves an understanding of the spiritual principles of peace. Not until the consciousness of the individual—and through the individual, the consciousness of all mankind—comprehends the fact that fear, selfishness, and war are unnatural to man, will the world be free from these diseases. Obviously we need to create and to support the best human instruments for organizing and promoting international peace, but these barriers against war will be as fragile as tissue paper if they do not rest upon the truth that men are unified through one Father, God, and that this is the natural state of man, to be accepted and proved here and now.

From the lowest to the highest concept of truth—from the intellectual to the moral to the spiritual—disunity and conflict among men are unnatural and unnecessary. Osler, the great nineteenth century biologist, has laconically observed that among all the species of animals in this world, only mortal men destroy each other. A stupid, abnormal, and needless business — intellectually preposterous.

In his "Geography," Hendrik Willem Van Loon writes, "We are all fellow-passengers on the same planet, and we are all of us equally responsible for the happiness and the well-being of the world in which we happen to live." Who will disagree that war is morally irresponsible, morally unjustified?

But that is not enough. There is a more pervasive and a more subtle foe in ambush, that would undermine every positive urge and effort to banish fear, selfishness, and war from the thinking and acting of mankind. We speak of short-sighted patriotism. We speak of racial prejudice. We speak of national selfishness. And they are all contributing factors to disunity. But behind these guises, is there not a deeper mistake—a more subtle foe working in ambush to disrupt men—which must be recognized if we are going to attack not merely the symptoms but the procuring cause of world conflict? That mistake, that false concept, is the too widely accepted suggestion that man is born of dust, that he is material, that the true brotherhood of man is something for another time and another place than here and now. Consider the fact that from the acceptance of this suggestion man has become bound by the territorial divisions of matter (called nations); man has become limited by the material claims of birth (called race); and man has become separated by the presence of many tongues (called languages).



Drawn by Violet Oakley

* * *

As the individual refuses to give credence to these false concepts, as the individual accepts and acts upon the truth that the unity of man is a spiritual unity, a Christian and therefore a permanent basis of world peace will have been laid. Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated the spiritual origin and unity of man as a present possibility. Mary Baker Eddy, founder and discoverer of Christian Science, taught and demonstrated the spiritual origin and unity of man as a present possibility. Its achievement need not be deferred.

The utilization of this truth has been slow and faltering, and it is well to realize the full nature of the task which lies before us. One need not be an expert in politics or economics, or an authority on tariffs, war debts, or field tanks, to recognize that those political and economic policies are false which aim at making the brotherhood of man less than a reality; and it is only fair to appreciate that today no nation has a monopoly on virtue and idealism.

The American press was ready to criticize Japan and Germany for refusing longer to submit their foreign policies to the council table of the League of Nations, but it must be remembered that the United States has never even accepted the right of the League to scrutinize its international acts. The European nations have been ready to criticize America for standing apart from the collective system of Geneva, and yet the European nations were the first to shelve the League at the time of its greatest crisis in the Far East, when the United States was most active in its support.

Paradoxes of international politics are endless, and they will be endless until the policies of the nations rest not upon expediency but upon what is spiritually true; and what is spiritually true, as the Founder of Christianity has demonstrated in every phase of affairs, can bring only that which is beneficial. We can have all the pacts and covenants and alliances and leagues which we can conjure, but they will be no more than a façade behind which the forces of disunity and war will play their game, unless they rest on the rock of this simple, powerful fact.

The human implements of peace and proximity are of themselves inadequate. "The nearness of nations," declared Senator Borah in a recent appeal for American political isolation, "the annihilation of distance by modern inventions, has not brought respect or confidence into the world." And it never will. Physical nearness alone will not produce respect and confidence. The nearness of nations will come only as we realize that if men are unified spiritually, they need not be divided nationally and racially. And the annihilation of distance by modern inventions makes the achievement of this unity in the world doubly urgent, doubly beneficial. It is of no value for the ostrich to bury his isolationist head in the sand.

It is time to wipe the sand from our vision and to appreciate that peace is worth the risking, that the principles of the world community are capable of being acted upon—beginning today.

* * *

They say that war is a bold and challenging adventure; and they say that every man and every people have always been eager for war whenever they have possessed an ideal for which they are willing to sacrifice passionately and fervently. A war was fought not many years ago to make the world safe for democracy. There are Socialists who are for peace, unless by war they could make the world safe for Socialism. There are Communists who are for peace, unless by war they could make the world safe for Communism. There are capitalists who are for peace, unless by war they could make a market safe for exploitation. Professor Friedrich of Harvard University, examining the causes of peace, declared recently that no nation will fight if it hasn't an idea which it considers worth the candle.

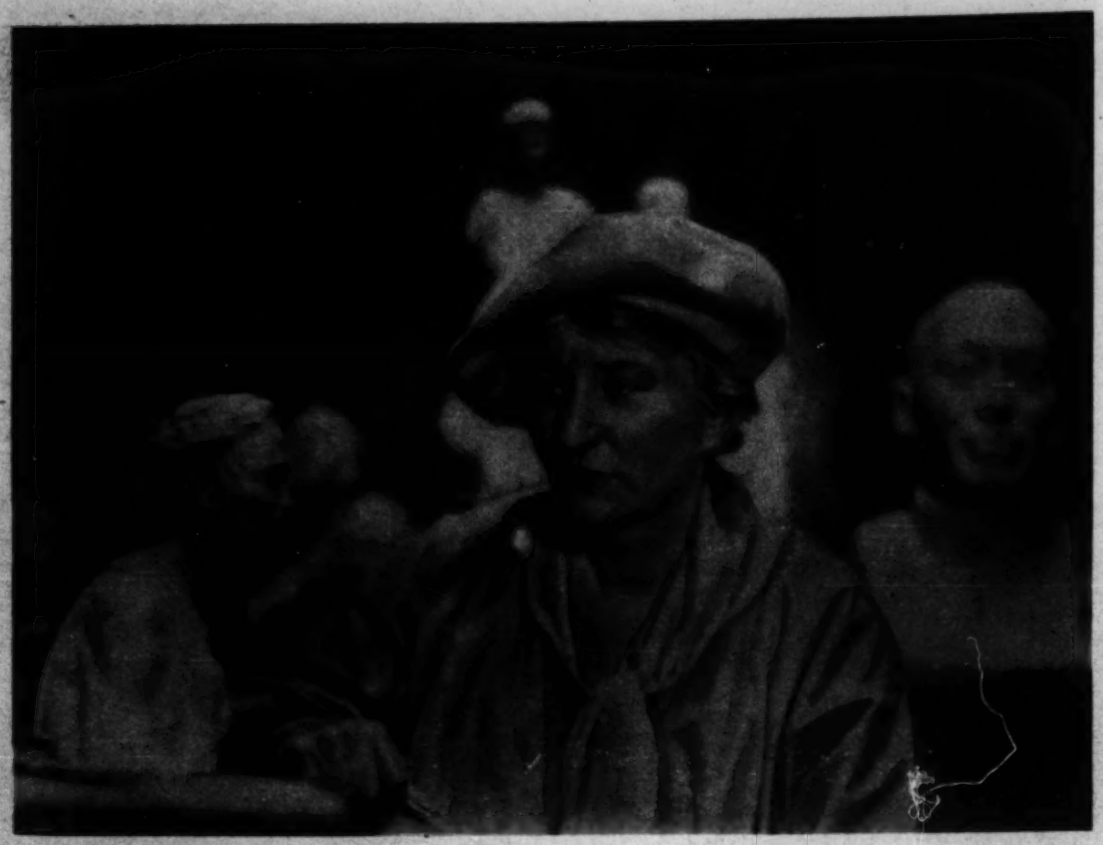
Very well; if it takes a great incentive to put the world to war, there is a greater idea capable of keeping the world at peace. That idea is the truth—and the acceptance of the truth—that the peoples of every nation in the world today have a common parentage in the one spiritual God. This idea obviously needs to be implemented in the thinking and the acting of every individual. It needs to be implemented through the most enlightened and progressive organizations for peace. Without it these organizations will be inadequate. With it these organizations will be impregnable. With it these organizations will have the strength of fundamental rightness, and the result will be not merely an expedient peace, not merely a peace of enlightened self-interest—but a Christian peace.

This is an ideal worthy of an heroic struggle in the cause of peace. It is an ideal full of immediate promise, and capable of dispelling the atmosphere of 1914 from the world of 1934.

Brother Men

By E. C. Sherburne

Art and Dramatic Editor of The Christian Science Monitor



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
MALVINA HOFFMAN, SCULPTOR

© Malvina Hoffman
ARAB, FROM KISH

"THERE SHOULD BE NO SUCH THING AS race prejudice among people of intelligence today." This is a saying of Malvina Hoffman, sculptor, who for five years has been at work upon her commission from the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago to form a permanent exhibition in sculpture of the living races of mankind. "Often obscured by politics or ignored by economic rivalries, the brotherhood of man is nevertheless a living reality," she has said.

The museum scheme calls for the centralizing of this exhibition in a sculptural group symbolizing the unity of mankind, with three figures representing the white, yellow and black races standing beneath a great globe on which the five continents are outlined. Radiating from this central monument are Nordics, Africans, Asiatics, American Indians and others. The whole plan calls for 26 full-length statues in bronze and 75 busts and heads.

In her New York studio recently she talked about her experiences among the so-called savage tribes of the earth. Contrary to the lurid reports given by travel lecturers and sensational motion pictures, she declares that she has never felt otherwise than safe while working alone in the jungle upon the portrait of a "wild" man.

In the Malay Peninsula, among the remote haunts of the Sakkai tribe, her model made it a condition that Miss Hoffman's husband, chauffeur and assistant withdraw to a distance before the doughty pygmy would consent to pose. Then he sat for her for hours, a knife two feet long across his knees, alert for her first suspicious movement. He relaxed only when a snake glided out of the underbrush unnoticed by her. Quickly he disposed of the reptile, then decided that this strange person who was duplicating his head in some soft dark stuff that she was manipulating with her hands was worthy to be regarded as his guest. He sheathed his knife and the work went on while monkeys overhead threw bananas at them.

* * *

That was always the first step, she found—to make these jungle people feel that they were her hosts, that they were honoring her in accepting her presence in the domain which, after all, was theirs. This assurance of mutual confidence, passing between her and an aborigine, with whom there could be no direct communication in words, is given, Miss Hoffman says, through a look of the eye. One is assisted in making such a pact by some sixth sense. "Fair play and trust, rare in civilized countries, are practiced among so-called savage tribes."

One language she shared with the primitive people of many lands: the language of design. She would like to form a collection containing many examples of what she calls instinctive design. Already she has a nucleus for such a collection. She showed her studio visitor paddles she bought in New Guinea, magnificent in their feeling for space relations in the carved design, and exemplifying in the tapering form patterns an impulse for harmonious progressions that are like ascending scales in music.

Complete was the response of primitive peoples to her appreciation of their command of craftsmanship and design. She would hold a knife in her hand and speak through the interpreter of her delight in its nicety of balance. Then she would lay out her sculpture tools and pick up one to show that it, too, was delicately poised. She would draw the tool's edge across her hand to show that the rounded blade was harmless. By this time the aborigine would allow her to draw the tool across his hand, confirming his understanding that it would not cut. When she went through this ritual with the Malayan pygmy she took his knife and held it poised as if she intended to draw it across her wrist. Quickly he stopped her with a wave of his hand to make her understand that she mustn't do that. He, then, was instructing her as

© Malvina Hoffman
SOLOMON ISLANDER CLIMBING COCONUT TREE

© Malvina Hoffman
MR. AUNG THIN, BURMESE LAWYER

© Malvina Hoffman
MEDITATING BRAHMAN OF BENARES, INDIA

in Different Molds

Malvina Hoffman, Sculptor, Finds Ways to Make Friends With Savage and Civilized Types in Remote Parts of World

to his weapon and the idea of a host's treatment of a guest was strengthened.

And so a means of artistic communication was established with a man who so little understood civilized inventions that a photograph had no meaning to him. He turned it sideways and upside down, and still that image on paper signified nothing as a picture of a human being or as anything else, for he had no grasp of images that might be produced by a mechanical and chemical process, so rounded out was his life with objects that could be carved or woven.

* * *

Words among primitive peoples, Miss Hoffman has found, are not used for the purpose of disguising thought. Hence the simplicity of speech among so-called savages. In their customary communication with each other they speak softly. One must come to the cities to encounter noises made by human beings with their talk and their machines. The dweller in the jungle is able to efface self. He is sensitive to unspoken thoughts. His gestures are eloquent, his eyes speak. The nearer people come to truth, the simpler they are, Miss Hoffman says. They draw their strength from elemental forces.

Among the observers of Miss Hoffman's work in Chicago this summer, she believes none was keener than the blind man who spent two hours at her exhibit, making a discovery about the peculiar texture of the wood represented in a primitive weapon that even the collection's curator had not noticed. The vision of the mind, she remarks, was at the command of that sightless man.

From the average sort of man who was making a limited excursion visit to the exposition, Miss Hoffman received some of her most illuminating comments upon her work. "It is amazing," she says, "how penetrating may be the remarks of the artisan, the chauffeur, the clerk, when they are not aware that they are being overheard by interested listeners. A most salutary experience, I assure you, to become aware of the man-in-the-street's opinion."

* * *

Behind her five years of work for the Field Museum lies Miss Hoffman's 15 years of preparation for the great project—her extended observations of the appearances of faces in many lands, her discovery that often only after long search is it possible to find an individual who would be also a type. Her Senegal warrior was chosen from 1500 soldiers in Africa because they were all to be observed in him. She found her synthetic Samoan in Hawaii after a fruitless search in Samoa. The Borneo Dyak she found in Singapore. The primitive inhabitants of Japan are to be found on a lonely island to the northward, Sapporo, where dwell the Ainus, who look like Russian peasants, not Asiatics.

Not to be gotten at in India are the giraffe-necked women of Upper Burmah, but in New York she was able to model the type, by courtesy of a circus manager. In Bali, Miss Hoffman found her archtype in the chief temple dancer. From Hong Kong came an elemental type, the female mud carrier employed in road work, who looks as if she might have been the clod woman in "The Good Earth."

Miss Hoffman shows us the Hawaiian on his surf board, the Indian woman of Jaipur, the African drummer beating his tom-tom, and the magnificent head of the pure Basque type. She has worked in China where the temperature was 26 below zero and in Java where it was 110 in the shade, and clay dried up in heat under her fingers. She has traversed the jungles of the python, the leopard and the rhinoceros in her search for the shy primitive folk, and has made friends with them.

Significant, Miss Hoffman says, is the official recognition of the artist by the United States Government in the present movement of giving unemployed painters and sculptors work to do on public buildings. This action may very well serve to prevent an explosion, she says, for if some of these men were not constructively used they might very well use their talents destructively if much longer denied opportunity of useful activity. At last Americans are awakening, she says, to art as a constructive and historical asset as significant to the well-being of the nation as coal, wheat, oil and all the other national resources.

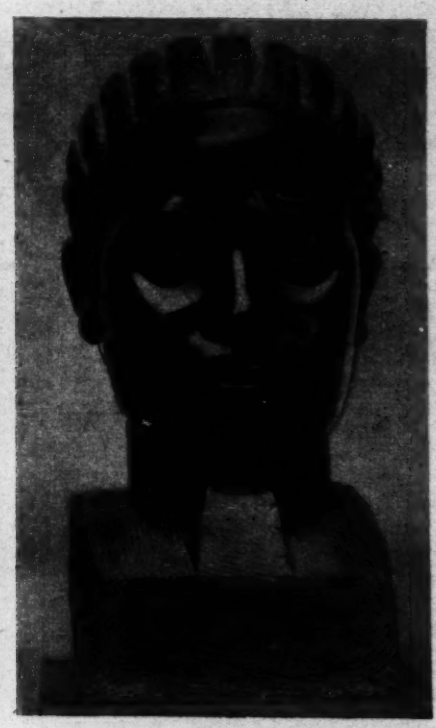
Miss Hoffman is working under the supervision of Dr. Berthold Laufer, curator of anthropology at the Field Museum. Sir Arthur Keith, British anthropologist, has passed upon all her work for the museum before it is cast in permanent form. Miss Hoffman is the wife of Samuel B. Grimson, who combines the duties of manager and photographer on her expeditions.

© Malvina Hoffman
HAWAIIAN MALE

CHINESE COOLIE PULLING RICKSHA, PEIPING © Malvina Hoffman

© Malvina Hoffman
AINU OF HOKKAIDO

© Malvina Hoffman
ALASKAN ESKIMO



© Malvina Hoffman
ABYSSINIAN GIRL IN BLACK MARBLE

© Malvina Hoffman
PURE BASQUE TYPE, NORTHERN SPAIN

Washington's Ancestral Home

From Sulgrave Manor House, in the English Midlands, Forbears of the First President of the United States Set Out for the New World

By Phyllis M. Lovell

IN THE HEART OF THE ENGLISH MIDLANDS, where the shires of Northampton, and Warwick, and Oxford, and Buckingham meet, there stands an ancient country house called Sulgrave Manor.

In the ordinary way, Sulgrave Manor would be no more remarkable than many another old English house, with its two stories of stone, its high-pitched, stone-tiled roof, its red brick chimneys set, Elizabethan fashion, at an angle, its trim yew-bordered garden. But Sulgrave today has become "a place of pilgrimage for Americans in England, and . . . a symbol of kinship between the two peoples."

At Sulgrave, back in the days of the Tudors, lived the ancestors of the first President of the United States of America, George Washington, and on the south porch of Sulgrave there is carved in the ancient stone the three mullets and the two bars which—so one story goes—gave the inspiration for the stars and stripes of the American flag.

George Washington knew, or said he knew, very little about his ancestors. Being a good Virginian, with his heart set upon the great future of his great New World, ancestors meant little to him. But other people were more curious. Starting a chain of investigations, built upon the belief that the family of the President came, originally, from the north of England, expert researchers traced the generations with patience.

* * *

They began with the time, in the twelfth century, when a certain William de Hertburn purchased a certain manor of Wessington in County Durham, and persisted from that point, through a succession of Wessingtons and a later succession of Washingtons, until they arrived finally at the moment when Lawrence Washington—merchant, twice Mayor of Northampton, builder of a fortune in the wool trade, and father of four sons and seven daughters—stepped into the pages of history by establishing himself as the veritable great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather of the first American President.

It was Lawrence Washington who, in 1539, when Henry VIII was on the throne of England, built Sulgrave Manor. He built it at a moment when those who had the desire to build could do so easily, for monasteries were being destroyed by order of the Crown, and their lands were cheap in the markets. And he built it—as was the manner of Tudor builders—with such beauty of outline and such thickness of stone that, although it remained in his family for no more than 120 years, and although it was afterward allowed to fall into disrepair, so that thistles and docks and nettles grew up and parts of the building itself crumbled into ruin, it was still capable of restoration when those of America and of England wished to make of it a memorial of friendship between their peoples. And there it stands, in its square Tudor garden, its walls warm tan and sage green, its leaded windows looking out between tall elms and chestnuts over stretches of gentle, undulating country where cows graze in the deep fields and hedgerows are brown.

To wander through Sulgrave Manor on a winter's afternoon, when the place is deserted by the visitors who throng its rooms in the high days of summer, is to see again the Washington family as it was when first it came to Sulgrave—the boys in their long-bodied, close-waisted doublets, high collars, and long trunk hose, the girls in gathered skirts, fully as long as their mother's, their corsages fitting closely over puffed out chemises embroidered in fine stitchery.

From "Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons." By Permission of H. Clifford Smith

ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT HALL IN SULGRAVE MANOR

It almost seems possible, when the burning logs shoot flames half up the wide chimney of the Great Hall, and the polished flags of the stone floor throw back a glowing reflection, to catch again a glimpse of the children. They would be seated round the long oak table, clamoring for the food which is heaped in the wooden bowl in the center, pulling it to pieces with their fingers—since, in the days of the Tudors, forks were unknown and no child, even though he were the ancestor of George Washington, might carry a knife of his own.

One of the youngest of those children lost a shoe one day. Lost it behind the skirting of the wall in a room above the Great Hall, and there it lay until, in the restoration of the old house, it fell through a crevice in the ceiling and dropped down to the very place where the family had sat 400 years before. And even then its antiquity might not have been recognized had it not come to the notice of an enthusiast, Mr. H. Clifford Smith, who, being an expert of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, was able to place it without question as early Elizabethan and to tell the story of it in that new book of his in which, under the title "Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons," he has shed so much light on hitherto unrecorded Washington history.

There is a story told too, although neither Mr. Clifford Smith nor any other modern historian will vouch for the truth of it, of how, when the young Princess Elizabeth was flying for her life before the agent of her half-sister, Queen Mary, she took refuge in the Manor House and was hidden in the cupboard which can be seen to this day halfway up the wide oak staircase, while, below, the children of the family made sure that no prying agent should discover the fugitive.

Those were stirring times, and, seated round the table in the Great Hall, the children of Lawrence Washington heard, as they grew older, talk of strange new things—of an England passing through the gateway of what has since been called the Reformation which led between the medieval and the modern world; of a national church, of national trade. Of a new freedom for those middle classes who were to be the backbone of the age which was just beginning.

Talk ran round the table which covered wide horizons. Talk of the growing sea power of England, of landsmen who thronged the decks of privateers bound for the Spanish Main, of merchantmen bound on trade routes far beyond it. Presently Drake and Raleigh were to make history. Presently, while the children and grandchildren of Lawrence Washington still lived at the Manor, the battles of the Great Rebellion were to be fought in fields which lay near at hand; Edge Hill and Naseby were to become famous. Presently, the Gunpowder Plot was to be hatched near by at Catesby House. Later, William Shakespeare was to begin the writing and acting of his plays at Stratford-on-Avon, not more than 30 miles distant from their home.

* * *

After the Washingtons and their kinsmen left Sulgrave in 1659, the manor lost its active life. It degenerated to the state of a "common farm," and the village, deep in the country as it was, fell to be the resort of a gang of sheep stealers who were the terror of the neighborhood.

But today such things are buried in a long past. The old Manor House is again as it was when Lawrence Washington built it 400 years ago—only perhaps more beautiful. In 1914, it was purchased by the Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace between Great Britain and the United States, and from that time to this, under the guiding hand of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and of the Sulgrave Manor Board, the restoration and furnishing of the house and garden have gone on toward completion.

Those who have the work in hand have had the help, in the matter of architectural restoration, of Sir Reginald Blomfield. Interior furnishings have been in the care of Viscountess Lee of Fareham and of Mr. Clifford Smith, who is also the official historian to the Manor Board. The care of the garden has fallen to the lot of Mr. Frederick Carter who, as resident steward, has turned it into a thing of perfect beauty.

This afternoon, in the half darkness, the firelight shines on plastered wall and ancient polished oak. Smoke curls up into the rafters and hangs there in a blue cloud. In a corner, where there are shadows, a clock ticks. And, from the yew-hedged garden where, in summer, grow rosemary, sharp hyssop, rue, and pleasant Old World things of sweet scents—roses, burnet, wild thyme, water-mint—comes now, through the open window, the scent of lavender after a frost.

Courtesy of the Sulgrave Manor Board

EXTERIOR OF SULGRAVE MANOR HOUSE, ANCESTRAL HOM E OF THE WASHINGTONS, BUILT IN ELIZABETHAN TIMES

Does France Need a New Constitution?

Recent Uprisings in Paris Reveal a National Situation That Many Believe Can Be Solved Only by Revising Statutes of Government as Drawn Up in 1875

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALL THOUGHTFUL FRENCHMEN believe that France needs a new Constitution. But it is difficult to agree on the sort of Constitution France needs.

Whenever there is question of changes—and there is constantly such question—alarm is expressed at the possibility of putting the Republic in danger. Therefore things remain as they are. Better a defective Constitution than another upheaval. The Right is afraid of alterations by the Left, and the Left is afraid of alterations by the Right.

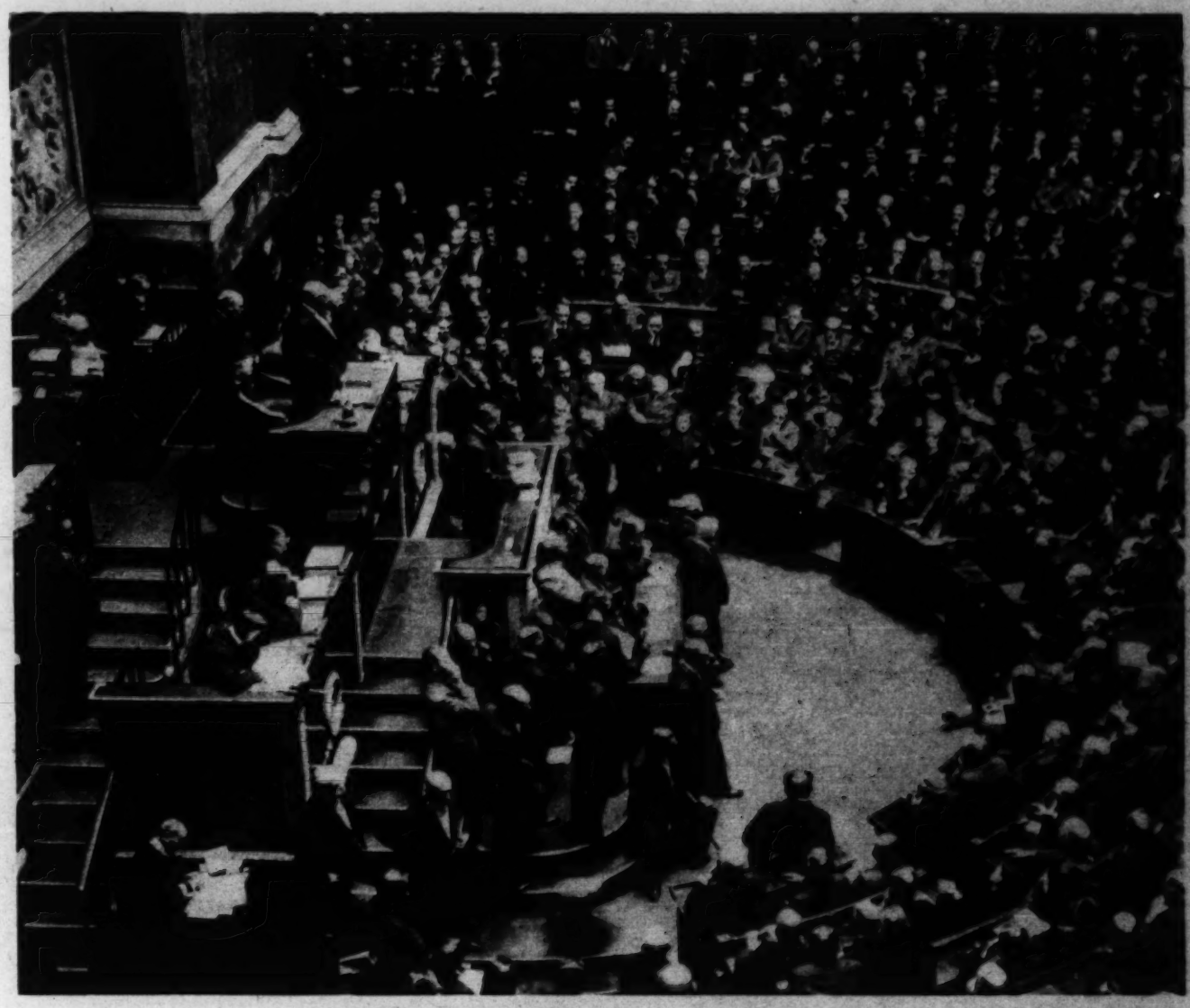
Yet admittedly there are grave faults in the statutes which were drawn up after some years of discussion following the overthrow of the Empire in the dust of Sedan. They were eventually formed at Versailles (which has become notorious for botched workmanship!) in 1875 and although minor amendments have in fact been made, no Minister has had courage enough to tackle the problem of revision. Many Ministers have talked of revision, chiefly in the direction of strengthening executive power; but the truth is that the President of the Republic does not even dare exercise such power as he already possesses by law, and it would be difficult to give him or the Prime Minister further prerogatives.

* * *

Oddly enough, the present Constitution was elaborated by an Assembly which had strong monarchical leanings and it was passed by only one vote. The effort of the Republicans seemed to be to restrict the privileges of the President. They were suspicious of a Strong Man. They had been embittered by experience of dictatorial persons, such as the two Bonapartes, who might profit by the weakness of the Republic. Whenever anyone makes a show of personal force, he is promptly thrown down. Only in times of stress are even Prime Ministers such as Clemenceau and Poincaré tolerated. They existed on sufferance, but when Clemenceau sought to become President he was defeated by a charmingly ornamental man; just as, at a later date, Briand, boosted as the apostle of peace, was rejected in favor of the late Paul Doumer for the Presidency.

There is a real horror of a President who might display initiative in the supreme post. He must be played down; the post must be played down. Clemenceau himself summed up the attitude of the politicians when he was asked for whom he would vote in a presidential election. "For the stupider of the two candidates," he replied.

Look at the record of mediocrity, or of character smashing itself on the rock of parliamentary suspicion. After Adolph Thiers, Marshal MacMahon was chosen. He came into conflict with Parliament, and did what he was entitled to do, namely, dissolved the Chamber. The elections turned against him, and he felt compelled to resign. Since then no President has ventured to dissolve the Chamber, though he possesses the right. Grévy was colorless and went out on a scandal in which his son-in-law was implicated. Sadi Carnot was assassinated. Casimir Périer found himself helpless and would not stay. After the premature end of Félix Faure there were two Presidents who were content to be figureheads—Loubet and Fallières. Then came Poincaré, relatively unknown, afraid to exercise initiative, though proving a suitable war President, and acquiring a prestige which afterward served him in good stead. Deschanel was negligible and was soon succeeded by Millerand, who because he expressed his views was kicked out of the Elysée by the Radicals. Doumergue learned the lesson of Millerand's fate, and chiefly aimed at being tactful. Doumer was assassinated, and Lebrun is now anxious to keep well within the traditional political ineffectiveness of the French Presidents. It is an illuminating record. The President should do as little as possible; he must repose on the doctrine of his irresponsibility.



FRANCE'S CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DURING AN IMPORTANT SESSION Wide World
Here Have Occurred Many Stirring Scenes in Recent Weeks.

* * *

Yet the Prime Minister whom he chooses is, as a rule, equally without real power. He is not allowed to remain long enough. The record of the past year has been five governments. Nor is such a period exceptional. When the French peasant wishes to indicate the feebleness of the French position he says that in Italy (for example) it is Mussolini on Monday, Mussolini on Tuesday, and so on, while in France it is Laval on Monday, Tardieu on Tuesday, Herriot on Wednesday, Paul-Boncour Thursday, Daladier Friday, Chautemps Saturday and goodness only knows who on Sunday. The average is kept higher than is really indicative of the political instability by the inclusion of a few exceptional men in a few exceptional situations, and also by the long summer interregnum which often saves a Prime Minister from defeat for several months though everyone knows he is doomed.

This habit of throwing down governments is doubtless inherent in the French political character, but it has been encouraged by the political arrangements. There are no coherent and disciplined parties which are strong enough to rule alone. The biggest is the Radical Party, but it is dependent on allies on the Left or Right. Now, this means that since there are a dozen groups which may accord or refuse their support as they please, and since they can be combined in many manners, the Cabinet may be put in a minority at any moment. The groups may want another of their leaders in office; or they may be really opposed to the Ministry; or they may be just downright "cussed."

Besides, the Prime Minister is terribly harassed. He has to appear before the Commissions of the Chamber and Senate, to be quizzed and cross-examined. The Commissions do not necessarily sway the Chamber but they bear a considerable influence; and as a matter of course they look on the Prime Minister as a culprit to be convicted as soon as possible. So it is difficult to get anything done. Parliament has tried to usurp the functions of the government; it regards itself not as a legislative but as an executive body. The result is there is neither an Executive nor a Legislature.

* * *

Obviously the system does not work. Or rather it only works when the Chamber is subdued by fear, and is terrorized into silence. That this is an unsatisfactory method of parliamentary control is self-evident. It is purely negative. It substitutes a *veto* for a *vote*. Obstruction—thy name is French Chamber!

The remedies proposed by men like Tardieu, Millerand, Doumergue and Poincaré aim at strengthening the hands of the President, and likewise of the Prime Minister. There is surely some intermediate stage between Dictatorship and Chaos. It is suggested, for example, that the President should have more scope for addressing messages to the country, and should be safe for his seven years' term, even though he calls for elections and the elections do not yield the results he desires. Better still, there should be an automatic dissolution of the Chamber whenever a Government is overthrown. That is what happens (broadly speaking) in Great Britain.

If the Chamber votes against the Government then an issue is raised which the people should decide. As it is, the deputies can bowl over 20 Cabinets without giving any reason or submitting themselves to popular judgment. They are elected for four years, and for four years they can be as reckless as they please, producing havoc and making government impossible, without incurring any responsibility. Now, if their fate was linked up with that of the Ministry they would think twice before upsetting the Ministry. They would have a definite policy, and they would not light-heartedly vote themselves out of office three or four times a year.

This reform alone would make for sobriety in the Chamber. But there are other methods, such as removing certain vital subjects from the constant fire of the Chamber. Finances, foreign policy, highly technical subjects, should for instance, be largely left to the President and the Government—though with the Parliament emitting a final opinion. It is, after all, the business of a Government to govern; and the business of Parliament is rather to condemn or approve the Government for what it is doing or has done.

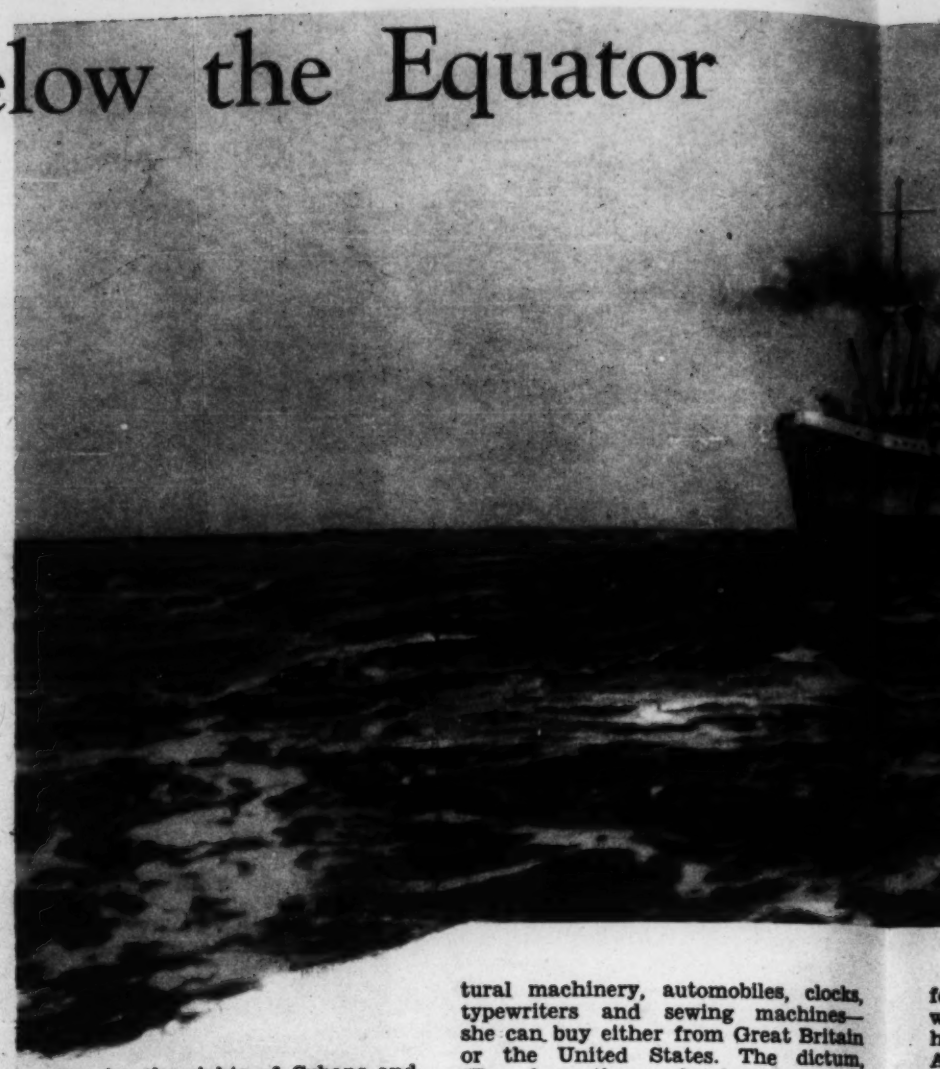
Certainly there is complete confusion now, and the French, zealously upholding parliamentary institutions, are in reality bringing them into disrepute. If they are to avoid falling into the ways of Italy and of Germany, then they must show that parliamentary institutions can work, and not do their best to stop them from working. So that good Republicans in France, good parliamentarians, are, in despair, crying out for a revision of the Constitution in order to prevent its destruction. They want reform because they do not want revolution.

Wooing Trade Below the Equator

By Hubert C. Herring

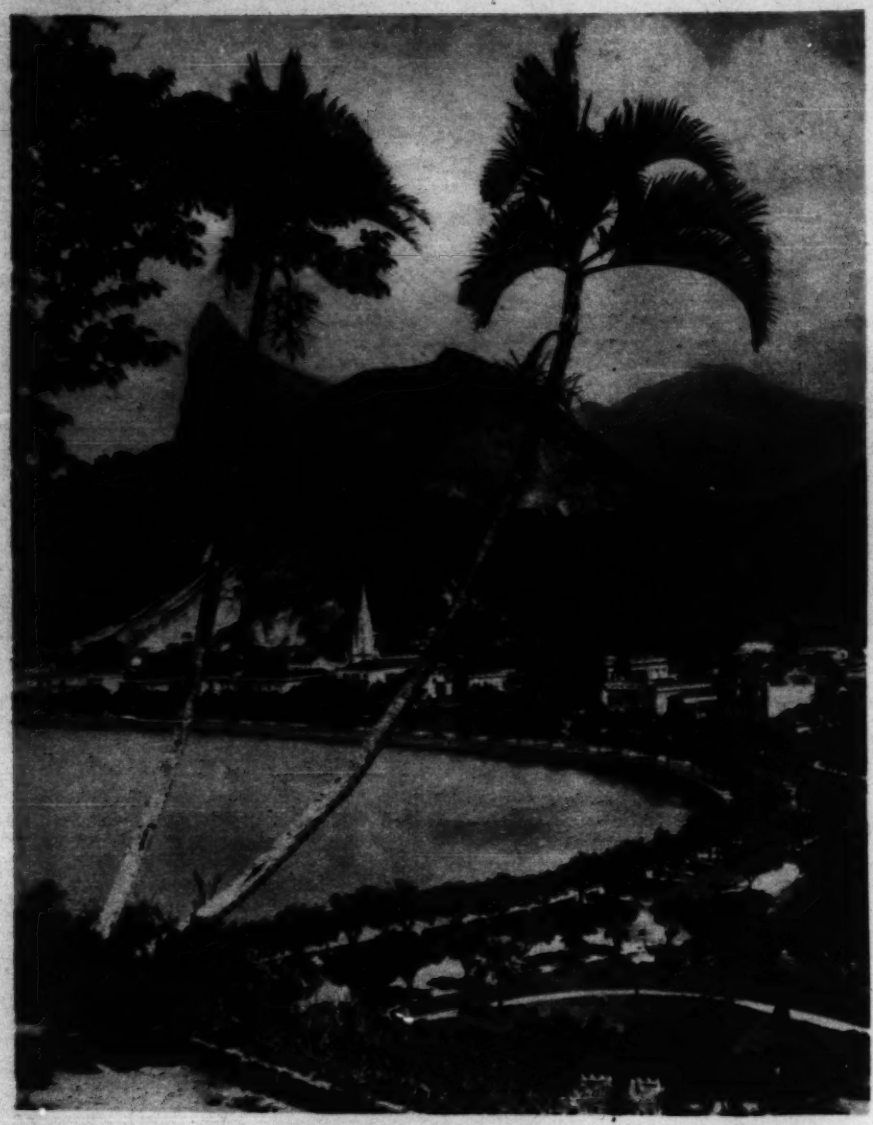
Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Mr. Herring acted as Monitor correspondent at the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, where he had unusual opportunities to estimate forces now at work in South America.



THE WOOING OF SOUTH AMERICA goes on apace. She is richly dowered, and there are many suitors. Her trade is ideal from the standpoint of the industrialized nations, for she produces a fat slice of the world's raw materials and manufactures little.

The bid for European influence was sharply emphasized in the sessions of the Seventh Pan-American Conference when the proposal came from Argentina that a Spanish "observer" be invited to attend. The suggestion scattered sparks—why indeed not have observers from the nations which stand in the parental rôle to the Americas. Brazil must have a Portuguese observer; Haiti a French. The argument thus started had interesting possibilities. The sons of England might suggest an English observer, and what of the Italians and the Germans and the Irish, whose sons are busily inheriting large blocks of this unpreëmpted section of earth?



A GLIMPSE OF RIO DE JANEIRO Ewing Galloway

In Addition to Serving as a Great Commercial City, the Brazilian Capital Is One of the Beauty Spots of the World.

The economic proposal of Secretary Cordell Hull, calling for bilateral treaties between nations, a proposal which has evoked increasing enthusiasm, had as a dim shadow the British-Argentine pacts under which the British capture a large share of the trade which formerly went to the United States. Cordell Hull was answering England in this struggle for commercial advantage in Latin America.

* * *

Europe, in its bid for trade, has numerous allies. In the first place, there are the cultural allies. Spain, France, Italy—these are the lands to which the Argentines look for literature, music, appreciation. Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro look to Paris, Madrid, Milan for all those things. The English are an alien people but they are part of Europe, in the broader sense, and the Latin asperity toward the Anglo-Saxon is softened by that fact. In the second place, there is the deeply rooted distaste for the United States, particularly strong in Argentina, and held in varying degrees in Chile and the other nations.

The one exception in this dislike is Brazil, which insists upon admiring and emulating the United States. It is a fair question whether the Brazilian liking for the North American colossus is not intimately related to his dislike for the Argentine. Certain it is that Argentine dislike for the United States gives England a magnificent opportunity to win and hold trade there. The roots of Argentine dislike are tangled. Even a cursory visit to Buenos Aires suggests that this is the automatic dislike of that which is most similar. Buenos Aires smells, feels, acts like New York. It is rapidly acquiring all the ridiculous things which New York boasts—congested traffic, subways, tall buildings, smoke, noise. Its population is as heterogeneous as is New York's. One New York looks suspiciously at the other, and says, "It is not good."

Other elements enter into the dislike, to be sure. The reason commonly given is South American suspicion of the United States' allegedly imperialistic policy in the Caribbean. Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua are supposed to be remembered, and the United States is generally believed to be under conviction for its ways. As an explanation of Argentine attitudes toward the United States, this can be put down as so much specious nonsense if the temper and tone of the Montevideo conference indicated anything. I found little evidence there to suggest that Argentina had the slightest interest in those tumultuous peoples. I strongly suspect that, in spite of all the United States' sinful Caribbean ways, there is more solid concern for the rights of Cubans and Haitians in Boston and New York than there is in all of Argentina. No, Argentine dislike must be entered in the ledgers as part of the toll paid in the eternal contests for trade. Argentina and the United States each has a superabundance of hides, beef, and wheat. There's the rub!

England has been in a fair way to capture the United States' markets, especially in Argentina. During the first nine months of 1933, Great Britain bought four times as much from Argentina as did the United States: they sold 50 per cent more to Argentina.

* * *

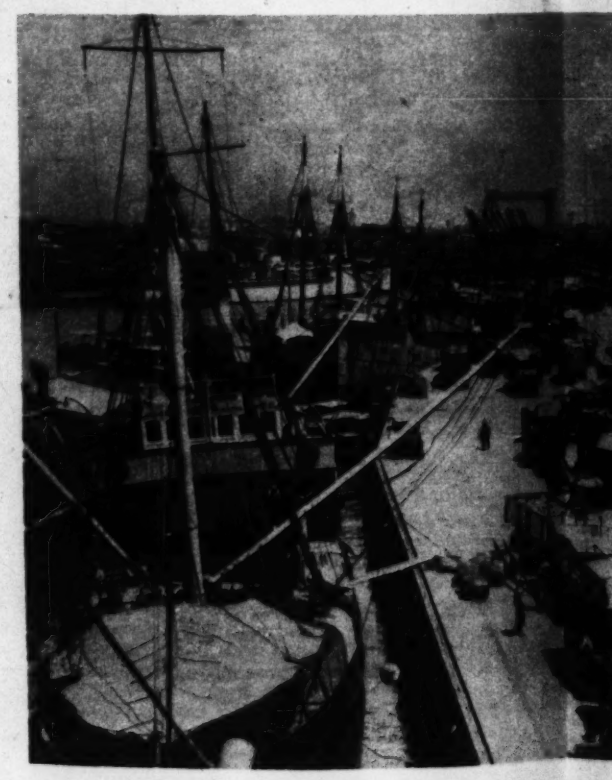
"Buy from those who buy from us" is the reiterated expression of Argentina's policy. She is doing it, with the result that for the first nine months of the year 1933 Argentina had a favorable balance of trade with Great Britain of more than $46,000,000, while during that same period her balance of trade with the United States was on the unfavorable side of the ledger to the tune of $7,500,000. Great Britain is getting about 31 per cent of Argentina's trade; the United States is getting 13 per cent.

The United States had its chance to capture Argentine trade during the years before 1931. It did so with marked success. Then came the carefully planned British sales campaign with the Prince of Wales as "drummer" extraordinary, culminating in the British industrial exposition in Buenos Aires in 1931. In the autumn of that year Great Britain went off the gold standard, and immediately forged ahead in its trade with Argentina.

The dropping of the gold standard by the United States is undoubtedly affecting the situation in Argentina. A five-dollar pound will bring new adjustments. It is still too early to assess the results. However, Great Britain has an advantage on her side which she has not been slow to press. England can profitably buy the goods which Argentina has to sell—beef, mutton, corn, wheat. The United States cannot; it has plenty stored up. The things which Argentina must buy—agricultural machinery, automobiles, clocks, typewriters and sewing machines—she can buy either from Great Britain or the United States. The dictum, "Buy from those who buy from us," does not favor the United States, and most of the trade goes to Britain.

The United States has shown itself less facile than Great Britain. The trade agreement is a case in point. The revised schedules give Great Britain the inside track, while at the same time assuring Argentina of a steady and substantial market for her staples. The freezing of credits in Argentina was another hurdle. Britain quickly met it by the conversion of frozen credits into Argentine Government 20-year 4 per cent bonds. The Americans have not yet come to terms. They lost and the British gained.

Furthermore, some American governmental rulings are pitched in a key which sounds discordant to Argentine ears. For example, Argentine beef cannot come into the United States because the cattle are said to be infected with hoof-and-mouth disease. The very statement of the case is not conducive to harmonious relations. It smacks of sending a letter to the parents of an obstreperous youngster, in-



A PORTION OF THE WATER FRONT A

This Is a Newer Section of the Port but One That Presents a Scene a Unload Their Cargoes.

Suitors From Great Britain, the United States and Japan Vie for South American Favor, as Markets of World Echo Newest Scramble for Profits

Photo, Edwin Levick, New York

forming them that Johnny is not wanted, and further mentioning that he does not wash his neck. After all, Argentina is proud of its cattle. It would prefer to have them ruled out of the United States with the honest statement that there are already entirely too many cattle in Texas. In the meantime, the British enjoy thick joints from the pampas, bought with profits on machinery and automobiles sold to the *estacioneros* of Argentina.

There is more than logic in trade. We buy where our interest lies. We also buy where our affections lie. Americans must face the unpleasant fact that in personal relations, they have steadily lost out to the British, especially in Argentina. As colonizers—whether in terms of politics or economics—the British outplay the Americans.

* * *

The Briton who plans to do business in Buenos Aires arrives with 17 trunks and his household furniture; the American with two suit cases and a sample trunk. That is part of the story. I found British people at every turn in Montevideo and in Buenos Aires who have lived here 20 years. They are still speaking atrocious Spanish and cannot pronounce the names of the cities in which they live; they insist upon calling the Rio de la Plata the *River Plate*, a phrase which means exactly nothing. But they are rooted, and they are accepted. The American on the other hand comes on a three-year contract. He is out "to make a killing," to snatch the swift profits so confidently promised, and to get back on the first boat to "God's country."

The American has a tendency to fail in his personal relations. He comes from a country which is great in extent and variety. He has not had the rough corners worn off. He has inherited the typical American distrust of "foreigners," and he shows it. The Britisher, reared in his tight little island, knows Paris and Berlin. He has to understand other languages and other peoples. All of this is revealed in the contrast between the British and the Americans in these South American cities. The Briton settles down, accepts things as they are, and works on. The American is prone to protest. The coffee isn't good, nor are the roads. The telephone service is dreadful. There are too many flies and not enough netting. The British learn to speak Spanish, usually very badly. The Americans quite commonly refuse to learn it at all.

Furthermore, the English have the honor of being the railroad builders. They did the first pioneer work in opening up the country. They settled upon this solid foundation. The Americans came later, looking for quick and speculative profits.

The American colony in Buenos Aires steadily declines. Outside of Buenos Aires, in the large colonial cities, there is hardly an American left. The English colonies grow steadily. The Briton here is a resident; the American a visitor.

* * *

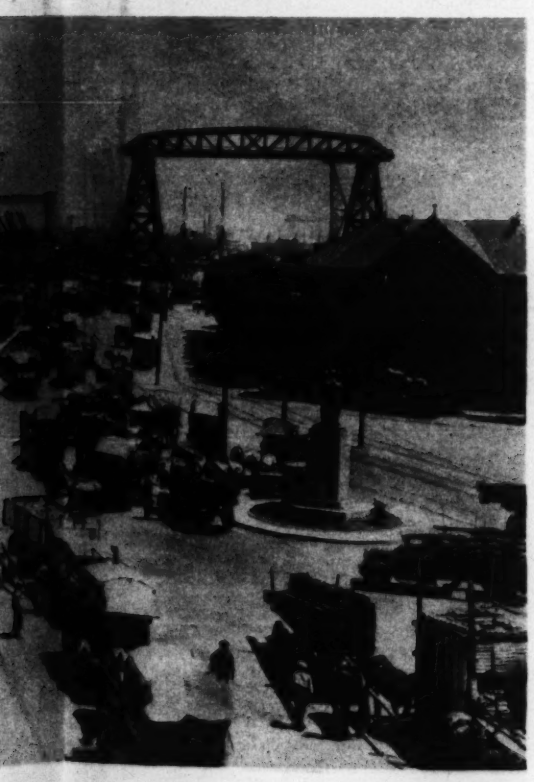
There is another contestant for influence in South America not to be ignored—Japan. Shut out of the United States, the Japanese have turned toward South America as a fruitful soil for colonization. Here, too, they have been met by rebuffs. Quotas have been established, and are rigidly enforced. In Chile, for instance, there is a law limiting the number of Japanese immigrants to 10 each year. Brazil alone has an open door. With her great unexploited territory and her sparse population, she demands workers, and the Japanese like to work. The rich state of Sao Paulo has a Japanese population of more than 150,000. They are truck farmers, workers in rice fields and coffee plantations. Not less than 50,000 Japanese are scattered over other parts of the republic, including two substantial Japanese colonies in the Amazon basin. There are today more than 200,000 Japanese in Brazil, and more are coming in by every Japanese boat. At least 27,000 are scheduled to sail for Brazilian ports in 1934. These colonists are carefully chosen in Japan. Wherever possible, Catholic Japanese are sent. They are selected with an eye to protecting the good name of Japan in Brazil. They are instructed to be as unobtrusive as possible, to avoid arousing unfavorable notice. They arrive dressed in European clothes. Japan learned wise strategy in its experiences with the United States. With 200,000 Japanese already in Brazil, with 27,000 arriving next year, and counting on an active birth rate and continued immigration, it will not be many years before Brazil has a Japanese population of a million.

* * *

There is little anti-Japanese sentiment manifest in Brazil. The Japanese have proved themselves law-abiding, hard-working residents. They do the tasks for which no one else cares. They have proved that they can master the climate of the Amazon basin. Nevertheless, the deep cleavage in race and social customs remains. It will be miraculous if, as competition increases, and as the most fruitful area fills, the tide of public opinion does not turn. It is the thought of many responsible Brazilians that it will not be easy for Brazil to assimilate any considerable body of Japanese.

Japan looks with eager eyes upon the possibilities of developing her trade with South America. She is making a bid for much of the business that has hitherto been divided between England and the United States—small machinery, tools, bicycles, etc. Toys, as always, remain one of her staples. The Japanese drive for trade is marked by no fanfare of publicity, but those who know the interior cities of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil report that everywhere the Japanese salesman is at work. Accurate figures on the volume of Japanese trade are impossible to obtain. That it has already reached substantial proportions appears indubitable.

The United States is through with imperialism, and through for good. Imperialism does not pay. Trade wars prepare soil for other wars. The present situation in South America only serves to stress the urgency of international economic planning. National new deals are good, but they will finally come to grief unless the new deal be internationalized.



TER FRONT AT BUENOS AIRES Pan American Union
nts a Scene of Considerable Activity as Freighters Load and Their Cargoes.

Ewing Galloway

TALLEST BUILDING OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES
This 31-Story Skyscraper Is on Montevideo's 18th of July Avenue, With Independence Plaza in the Foreground.

Ferdinand Pecora: Scourge of Wall Street

As the Genial, Vigorous Inquisitor for the Senatorial Parade of Bankers, He Has Fostered Reforms in American Business Standards

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent, Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

NO COUNTRY WAS LIFTED HIGHER than the United States by the financial bubble of 1929. No country fell faster or harder in the collapse that followed. The thud of this collapse precipitated one of those periodic senatorial investigations which are so essentially a part of the American scene. The investigation made the reputation of Ferdinand Pecora.

Senatorial investigations drag on for months, years; sometimes they seem interminable, hit-or-miss, random affairs; yet actually they dredge up the mountains of facts which form the raw material for future legislation and set the mold of public opinion for a generation to come.

Twenty years ago it was the celebrated Pujo "money" inquiry. That brought John Pierpont Morgan before it. Samuel Untermyer made his reputation there.

Today it is the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Once more a John Pierpont Morgan comes before it; and this time it is a swarthy-faced native of Sicily, son of a shoemaker, "scourge of Wall Street," who faces him.

For the past year or longer, Ferdinand Pecora has caused to parade before him, as counsel of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the proudest captains of American banking. Many have come reluctantly but they have come, partly because they could not do otherwise in the face of a subpœna, and partly because their coming was in keeping with the way the Senate does things, and the tradition of American democracy. Some of these men have emerged with reputations enhanced, or at least, undimmed; others—and there have been a good many of them—have been less fortunate. A few have toppled from lofty places; a few have slunk away, broken men.

Mr. Pecora, through all this time, has had one motto.

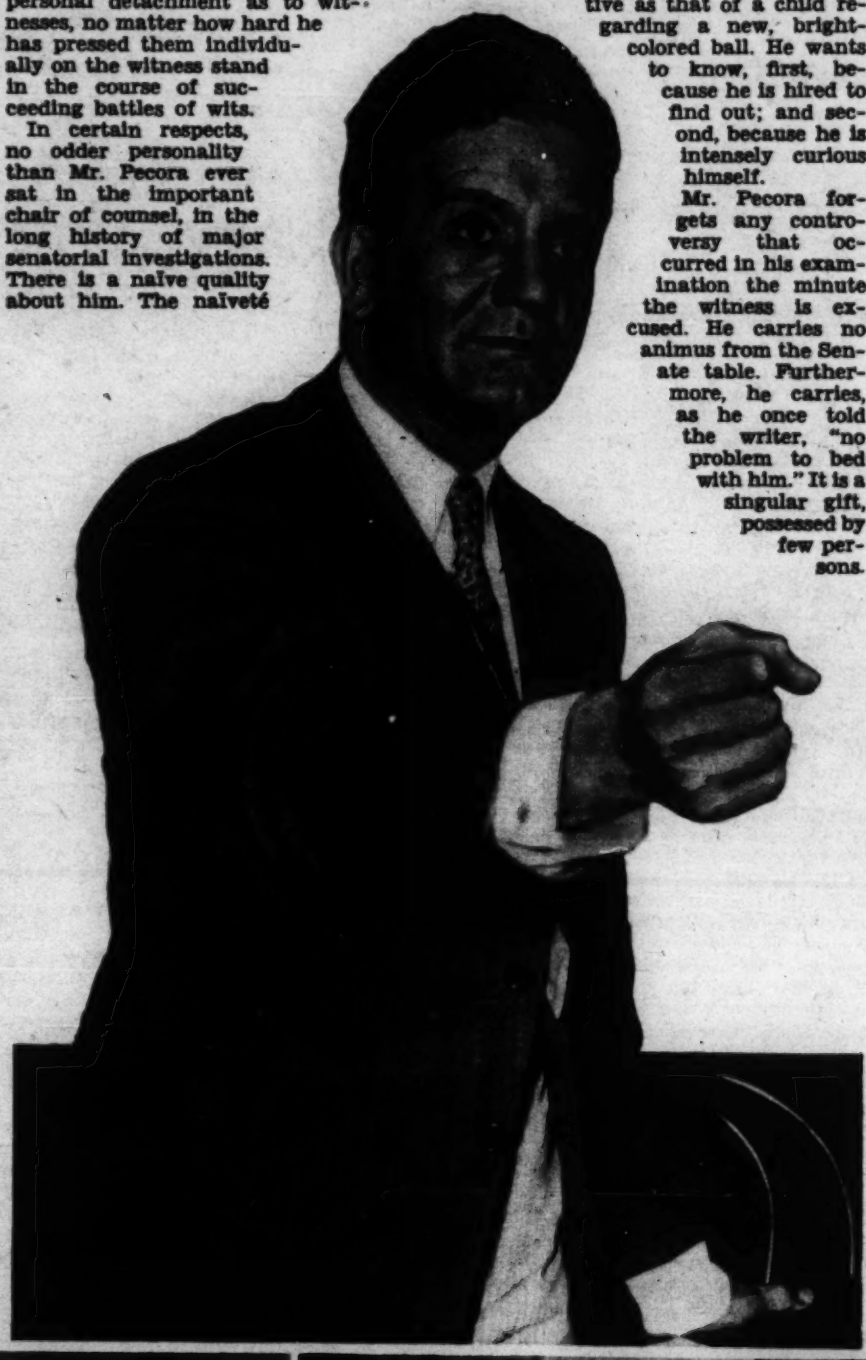
"Pick the biggest"—whether it is the biggest bank, like the Chase National; the biggest banking affiliate, like the National City Company; or the biggest banker, like Mr. Morgan. His object has been to throw the white light of publicity, which has a dazzling quality in Washington unknown to other lands, upon the operations of the American financial and speculative system; in short, to show the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the United States just what happens to their dollar when it goes into Wall Street.

* * *

An exposé of this sort is like a marine expedition: it brings up strange phenomena from the dark green depths into which the dredge is plunged. Some of the material has made the nation gasp; some of it has made it smile; a good deal of it has made it grit its teeth with a grim look that betokens a resolve to extirpate malpractices and institute reform.

Through it all, Mr. Pecora has sat at the head of his long table, unperturbed. Occasionally, he has mopped his forehead with a handkerchief, in the heat of Washington's summer. Occasionally, his voice has risen to angry emphasis over the recalcitrancy of some witness. But at the end of the day he has been calm and smiling. He has hobnobbed with newspaper men, kept on genial terms with Senators, and preserved a personal detachment as to witnesses, no matter how hard he has pressed them individually on the witness stand in the course of succeeding battles of wits.

In certain respects, no odder personality than Mr. Pecora ever sat in the important chair of counsel, in the long history of major senatorial investigations. There is a naïve quality about him. The naïveté is coupled with a contradictory astuteness and subtlety as a lawyer that fully accomplishes its inquisitorial purposes. But behind this is a personal curiosity that begins where the professional investigation leaves off. There is a freshness and sparkle about his interest that never wears out. If there is one word that describes Mr. Pecora, it is resiliency. He does not have any of the Anglo-Saxon somberness or severity. He has a curiosity about the personality of each new witness which is as objective as that of a child regarding a new, bright-colored ball. He wants to know, first, because he is hired to find out; and second, because he is intensely curious himself.



Mr. Pecora forgets any controversy that occurred in his examination the minute the witness is excused. He carries no animus from the Senate table. Furthermore, he carries, as he once told the writer, "no problem to bed with him." It is a singular gift, possessed by few persons.

This same quality of detachment, combined with an easy transition of moods and a personal interest in the affairs under consideration, produces a frequent alteration of demeanor during the examination of individual witnesses. There is good-natured banter. Most of the witnesses do not dislike Mr. Pecora. They may fret and fume over the facts which they are forced to spread on the record, but it never comes to a personal issue with the inquisitor; Mr. Pecora is far too skilled a lawyer for that. He does not bully witnesses; he resists even the terrific senatorial temptation to "browbeat" bank presidents. For this reason, he is all the better able to extract and put on the record the material which the committee is really interested in—facts, always facts, let them damage whom they may.

* * *

Mr. Pecora's personal appearance is somewhat singular, and bespeaks his ancestry. His lips are full. He can set his jaw so that the underlip protrudes truculently. But generally his face is mobile, smiling. His complexion is dark to swarthiness. His hair is the most unusual feature of his makeup: it is as curly and wiry as the common material known as steel wool, found in the housekeeper's kitchen, and it is streaked with gray. His eyes are dark and brilliant. This is the countenance that the witness meets as he takes his chair, as the first glance is exchanged in sizing each other up. There is a certain primitive faunlike quality in this native of the Italian soil, brought face to face in the last year with many scions of the Anglo-Saxon socially élite.

Any lawyer who takes over the job of counsel for an important senatorial investigation requires attributes that are not always easy to find. He must be a good examiner—that goes without saying. He must be content with fame, rather than gold, as his recompense; but, again, that is the usual thing in dealing with governments. In addition to this there are more difficult barriers to pass. Chief of these is the ability to set the right tone for the proceedings.

The Senate investigations do not require the degree of dignity, or at least of formality, which is generally found in like investigations of parliamentary governments. But at the same time the line of decorum and indecorum is pretty clearly marked, and it rests on the committee counsel pretty largely as to whether that line shall be passed. The counsel must also strike the right balance in the delicate question of demeanor in dealing with mighty captains of finance and industry who appear in the witness chair. On the one hand, he must not be intimidated by them, while on the other he must press his interrogation with courtesy as well as firmness.

(*Continued on Page 15*)

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THE "SCOURGE OF WALL STREET" IN ACTION

© Underwood & Underwood
(Above) FERDINAND PECORA EMPHASIZES A POINT

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PECORA SHAKES HANDS WITH J. P. MORGAN

Among the New Books

Musical Suffragette

Female Pipings in Eden, by Dame Ethel Smyth. London: Peter Davies. 8s. 6d. net.

DAME ETHEL SMYTH begins her entertaining book with an "unedited" legend which one fears unregenerate, merely masculine readers will suspect to be an invention of her own. One afternoon while Adam was asleep, the legend runs, Eve bored some holes in a hollow reed and began to do what is called "pick out a tune." Thereupon, Adam awoke. "Stop that horrible noise," he roared, adding after a pause, "besides which, if anyone's going to make it, it's not you but me." One cannot help wondering what would have occurred if Adam had addressed this rather rude adjuration to Dame Ethel instead of to submissive Eve! Perhaps musical "modernism" and the simultaneous playing of two different tunes in two different keys might have had an earlier origin.

With an ingenuity and skill worthy of England's foremost woman composer this Smythian myth is—like a musical subject or theme—"exposed, developed, varied, modulated, used with contrasting counter-subject and episode, in such a manner that a medley of literary material falls somehow into place and unity. Dame Ethel was an intimate friend of Mrs. Pankhurst and the description of what went on behind the scenes of suffragette militancy, just before the war, forms a poignant finale to the whole.

From a literary standpoint these Female Pipings in Eden are as soft and uncertain as a fanfare of trumpets—but, it should be added, much less solemn. Somebody—is it Shaw?—has defined style as the art of effective statement. From effectiveness to exaggeration, however, there is but a step, and perhaps this accounts for many passages—particularly those on the "opposition" to women musicians—which may cause the judicious to blink. It isn't so much what Dame Ethel says as the effective way she says it. Only a curmudgeon, for example, could refuse his appreciation for a phrase like "that old tribal bully from the East whose pet occupation ever since the days of Eden has been training us to echo his views an octave higher!"

But the reader soon gets accustomed to the shade of John Stuart Mill which wanders in and out of this book with the freedom of one of the family. Dame Ethel never forgets to introduce him to her company. We even catch him looking rather askance at the solid figure of Brahms, here seen through the candid eyes of an English girl whose admiration for the composer by no means made her uncritical of the man. We are given vivid glimpses of the famous and talented Elizabeth von Herzogenberg and her circle of musical celebrities.

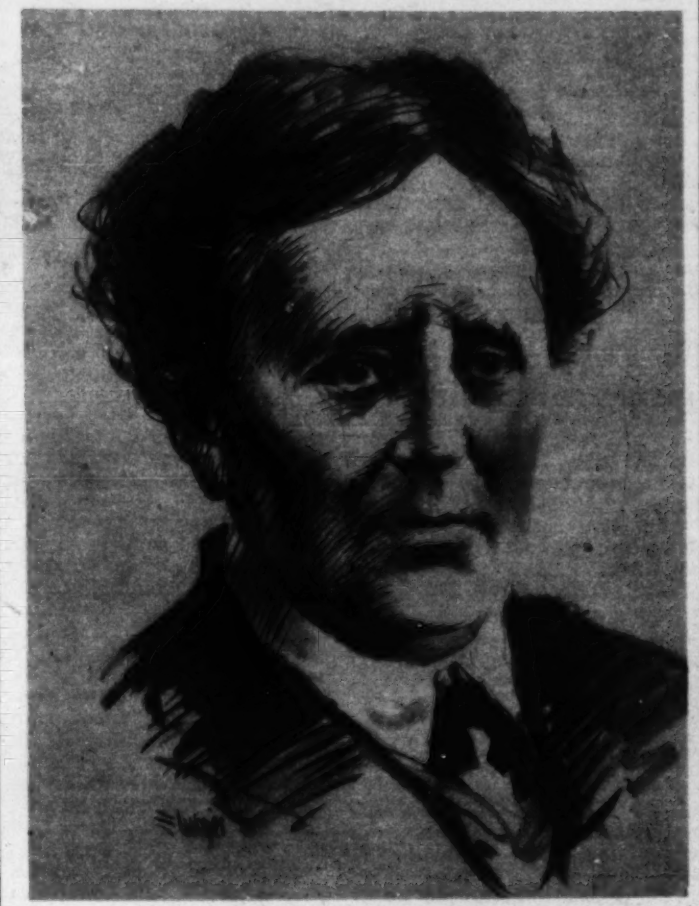
Brahms, as others have also recorded, had such trampling society manners that at the end of an entertainment in his honor "a sort of after the battle atmosphere" hung over the scene.

Dame Ethel says frankly that however nice to her he was, she never really liked or felt happy with him. She pays enthusiastic tribute to his modesty, however—"there was literally no bottom to it"—and when the composer got to work: "Can one think of purer depths of tenderness than well up in his music?" Against that which struck her as coarseness, "uncivilizedness" and lack of humor, she saw integrity, sincerity, generosity to opponents and the nobility which stamps all his music. But to her his "intellectual supremacy" seemed largely a legend.

In the chapter, "Where Musical Criticism Goes Astray," Dame Ethel seems, to some extent at any rate, to share the opinion of Brahms himself that musical criticism should be classed among the "dishonest trades." Critics, no doubt, deserve some of the "rough stuff" she hands out to them, but on the whole they are far kinder to composers—even new ones—than composers are to one another. And it is at least doubtful whether the public attaches anything like the importance a composer does to "the casual impressions of music-weary martyrs." With Goethe and Dr. Johnson, Dame Ethel believes that immortality is conferred not by experts but by the man in the street. Why not hand over to him at once the job of the "music-weary martyrs"?

The impression must not be given that this stimulating and provocative book is intended only for musicians, who indeed have a special and affectionate admiration for its author. Dame Ethel Smyth's pen, like Artemus Ward's politics, being of an exceedin' accommodatin' character, pipes on any subject with trenchancy and wit. Here, with ease, she charms her readers all the way from Eden to Holloway Prison—although she does not leave them there.

W. H. HADDON-SQUIRE



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAME ETHEL SMYTH

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Culture for Everybody

WE ARE NOT GIVEN to prophecy, but we guess that pretty soon a new title will be heading the non-fiction best-seller list, supplanting Mrs. Longworth's "Crowded Hours" . . . This will be "The Book of Culture," by Ethel Peyser (Esser Frederick) . . . Think what popularity was (doubtless is) enjoyed by Mrs. Post's book about social usage . . . And think of the influence of those cultured advertisements which show you how to look amused in a superior way when somebody drops a fork . . . What saves this new contribution to the culture of a nation is that it is written by Miss Peyser . . . She is possibly the only person now alive who could write such a book without having it thrown at her head . . . She has already proved her usefulness as a citizen by writing "How to Enjoy Music" and (with Miss Marion Bauer) "Music Through the Ages" and "How Music Grew" . . . Besides, Miss Peyser draws the critic's sting with her Introduction, in which she assures us pleasantly that the "book is not meant to be an *outline* of culture or civilization. It is only designed to be a *partial record* of those men and women and some conditions and happenings which have been considered important, to the end that men and events spoken of in cultivated society will not hereafter be alien to the readers' minds . . . it is but a stringing together of some of the equipment necessary to enjoy conversations of today and of the past . . . Unless it stimulates the reader to intellectual curiosity and helps him to a richer cultural experience, through its listings—the book will have no utility whatever" . . . You can't quarrel with her after that . . . Furthermore, the book is properly introduced with a Foreword by the Countess Janni . . . We shall not pretend to have read all of this book before writing about it . . . We admit, for example, that we have skipped the chapter on The Preparation of Club Papers and Addresses . . . We turn then to the chapter on Greek Literature, and learn that the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" "remain the greatest of all epic writings" . . . This annoys us . . . We are not prepared to disprove the statement, but we dislike superlatives . . . Though we have no objection to Miss Peyser's describing The Christian Science Monitor, as she does, as "the best extant daily paper in the world" . . . "Bach is ranked with Euripides, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Milton, Da Vinci, Michelangelo and Goethe"—that seems to us better to place the composer than the statement usually made that he is "the greatest of all musicians" . . . The description of Proust as "a sort of Henry James in the French," if not quite accurate, is clever and suggestive . . . But: Turgenev "was the greatest master and artist of Russian fiction," whereas Dostoevsky "would continually sidetrack his tale in order to introduce irrelevant discussion, never achieving the unity and art of Turgenev" . . . Wagner "probably reached his apogee" in "Tristan" . . . Leonardo is "the transcendent genius of all time" . . . But these judgments are not intended to be adopted by every reader . . . It is important that each subject is accompanied by a section on the use of the knowledge outlined in daily living . . . And governments might recall with profit that "We have seen Babylon, Greece, Carthage, Rome, France, Germany, Russia from being 'on top' topple when they wanted to conquer everything but their own selfishness" . . . There is no relation, we suppose, between culture and success . . . Yet often people interested in the one are concerned too about the other . . . So let us glance at "How to Succeed in Life," by Grenville Kleiser (Funk & Wagnalls) . . . Do not imagine that Mr. Kleiser, because he writes about success, is entirely a materialist . . . "The truly successful man is not necessarily wealthy; he need not be famous, nor powerful, nor handsome" . . . That is comforting . . . There is material for self-improvement on every page . . . To succeed, says Mr. Kleiser, it is necessary to plan . . . You must budget your time as well as your income . . . So much for work, so much for play, so much for sleep . . . Everything ordered—that's the way to succeed in life . . . It's a great ad. for failure.

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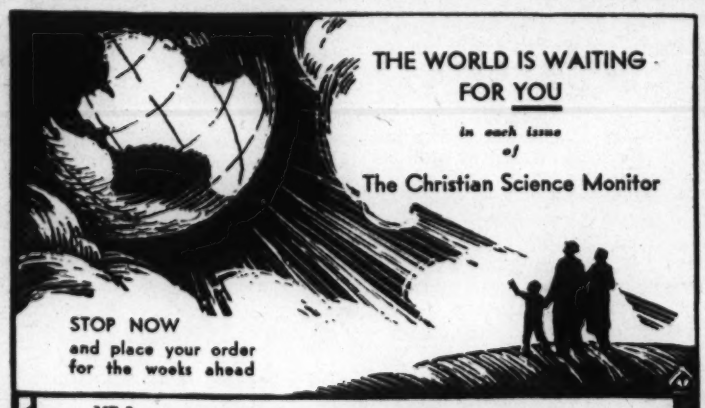
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A Little Book of Communist Fairy Tales

From Peasant to Collective Farmer, by N. Buchwald and R. Bishop. New York: International Publishers. 75 cents.

THIS LITTLE BOOK, which purports to describe agricultural development in Russia under the new collective and state farm system, might very well be assigned to the section, "Communist Fairy Tales," in an extended library catalogue. For, while the subject described in the book, the transformation of Soviet agriculture, is well worthy of a careful and extended study, the authors seem lamentably ill-equipped for the task they have undertaken. They reveal no special knowledge either of Russian economic history or of the technical features of Russian agriculture. In fact, it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the authors' most conspicuous characteristic is their uncritical and enthusiastic acceptance of every orthodox Communist proposition as regards Russian agriculture. Consequently, while their work possesses some merit as an exposition, although an imperfect and scrappy one, of what the Communists are trying to do in changing the basis of Russian farming, it is quite unrealistic and unobjective as a record of the actual measure of present-day accomplishment.

Perhaps I am inclined to be a little hard on this book because it came into my hands just after I had returned from a trip through some farming regions of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. And the familiar sights of this trip—the matted, weed-grown gardens of a once prosperous Cossack village, the empty, deserted thatched cottages in the Ukraine, from which the owners had fled during last winter's hunger, the noteworthy shortage of livestock—brought home with convincing eloquence the tremendous cost, human and material, at which the agricultural part of the Soviet experiment had been driven through.

* * *

But there is not a trace of this in the work of Messrs. Buchwald and Bishop. They chirp on merrily about the benevolence of the Soviet Government toward the peasants, about the enviable lot of the collective farmers, and glibly rattle off the familiar patter about "kulak sabotage" as an explanation for all and sundry shortcomings.

Out of a uniformly biased and misleading account one may select a few salient points for comment. Over and over again, explicitly and by implication, the authors suggest that collective farming has raised the standard of living of the overwhelming majority of the Russian peasantry. They cite one buoyant collectivized peasant after another who testifies that collective farming has saved him from a "half-hungry" existence and raised him to unparalleled prosperity.

Now Russia is a very big country, and individual peasants of the formerly poorest class may here and there have bettered their condition after collectivization. But if one takes the peasantry as a whole, there is no escaping the conclusion that they have much less to eat than in the pre-collectivization years. Official figures prove that the Ukraine in 1933 had a little more than half the cows, a little less than half the pigs, and less than one-third of the sheep which it possessed in 1929, before collectivization on a mass scale set in. Communists are notorious disbelievers in miracles; and it would certainly have been a miracle if the peasantry had been better fed, in the mass, when over half their livestock had disappeared. Add to this other factors—that the state was forcibly taking about twice as much grain from the villages as it took in 1927 or 1928, that the Soviet Union in 1932 had one of the worst crops of the last decade, and that the peasant was liable to heavy levies in kind, of milk and meat, to which he was not subjected in pre-collectivization years—and the pleasant picture of improved well-being simply breaks down before the hard mathematical facts.

* * *

Exception must also be taken to the statement that "the government gets a small portion of the crop at low prices." Actually the state, partly through its levy in kind (for which it pays an entirely nominal price in rubles) and partly through the payment in kind taken by the machine-tractor station, gets a share of the peasant's crop which is seldom less than a third and is not infrequently as much as a half. The statement that since 1929 the state industries have "supplied the collective farmers" with 1,600,000,000 rubles' worth of tractors and agricultural machinery also requires elucidation. Overwhelmingly the greatest part of this machinery passed into the ownership not of collective farmers, not of collective farms, but of state-owned and state-operated machine-tractor stations, which exact a substantial toll in kind for cultivating the fields of the neighboring collective farms.

Perhaps the best case that can be made for the Soviet agricultural revolution is that if and when the individualist instinct of the peasantry is liquidated, if and when the country's livestock is restored, if and when a quite changed generation of peasants grows up under the new system, mechanized large-scale farming may yield returns which may or may not, according to one's viewpoint, justify the terrible amount of human suffering involved in its inauguration. But Messrs Buchwald and Bishop are writing of 1933, not of 1940 or 1950; and their unflagging optimism and their amazingly inept effort to hold up the Soviet Union, where many peasants last winter and spring perished of hunger and of causes connected with it, as a beacon light of hope to farmers in the United States and in England, merely furnish a fresh illustration of the way in which dogmatic preconceptions can thwart what would seem to be the plain evidence.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Common Sense Bookworm

Prefaces and Essays, by George Saintsbury. New York and London: Macmillan. $3.40; 8s. 6d.

IN A LETTER OF PRAISE written to a celebrated living novelist the late Professor Saintsbury confessed with some satisfaction that he wrote as one who had read far more novels than was good for him. He was a bookworm, and there was a deal of goodness, irony and meaty good sense in the worm. This pleasure in being of the company of "publicans and sinners," characteristic of his temper, and his familiarity with French literature and with the French and English eighteenth century, gave him the irresistible opportunity of rediscovering the virtue which the nineteenth century had been too shocked to see.

In his essay on Marmontel in this book he observes that with all its faults the eighteenth century was the only *good-natured* period in modern history. We do not mean to suggest that the genial and shrewd professor was lax, that his tolerance was connivance, that he indulged the preciosity of fascination with the works of darkness or that he had any of our refined neo-Georgian nostalgia for that aristocratic age. His irony was suave and unwounding; common sense was his standard and he found naughtiness tiresome. No one could have admired Sterne, for example, more, yet no one more pointedly rebuked him for being a sniggerer. He made no bones about blaming the influence of Voltaire. In short we had in Professor Saintsbury a surviving representative of the native realism of English criticism, a mind with a healthy moral appetite and with a love of what might be called the "good living" of the spirit. He could wash down his Fielding with his Donne without missing the essential flavor of either and he had no more use for the libertine than for the prig.

* * *

The present volume shows him in that shrewd, sociable and discriminating frame of mind which provides the table talk of scholarship. There are essays on Smollett, Fielding and Sterne, on Jane Austen, Peacock, Balzac and Donne—to select the notable names—and it is a pretty catholic range of interests. Not perhaps very profound, he is never in danger of being vague and woolly. His judgments shy from the unutterable and ultimate: reasonableness and common sense must prevail. It is typical that he should say of Donne, for whom strangely he had an uncompromising admiration: "He has at once the transcendentalism which saves sensuality and the passion which saves mysticism"—a sentence which shows France working in his veins.

It is the France wherein literature reconciles everything. Professor Saintsbury was a literary critic with a strong accent on the literary. His background is of the books of which he has unrepentantly read too many. And we fancy that much of the pleasure we get from his studies of novelists springs from the fact that he treats the authors as if they, too, were literary creations and characters in their own books. In the hands of an astute critic the method is both just and fruitful.

* * *

Such a critic was naturally a Janeite, for both taste and morality led him to give irony a place which, in these revolutionary times, cannot give it with altogether quiet conscience. There is the irony that pervades and the irony which detaches, and the pervasive kind is rare today. He does not mind therefore that "the romantic paste" should be missing from Miss Austen's nature. Few writers of her time, he holds, had the romantic quality fully.

As for the charge of cynicism Professor Saintsbury welcomes it: "If cynicism means the perception of 'the other side,' the sense of 'the accepted hells beneath,' the consciousness that motives are always mixed, and that to seem is not identical with to be—if this be cynicism, then every man and woman who is not a fool, who does not care to live in a fool's paradise, who has knowledge of nature and the world and life, is a cynic."

Undoubtedly Miss Austen took delight in her dissections and the Professor thinks no worse of her as a woman and thinks her immensely better for it all as an artist.

Well, there we have him, reconciled, talkative, convinced that the pen is more terrible if not mightier than the sword; sometimes, as on Donne, inspired, and always with an inquiring sympathy saving him from dullness.

V. S. P.

Houghton Mifflin has published in America "Tia Barbarita," by Barbara Peart. The English edition (Faber) was reviewed in these columns June 10, 1933.

The Two Raphaels

Raphael, by Sir Charles Holmes. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

STARTING WITH a provocative remark made by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Holmes illuminatingly discusses the reasons for Raphael's inability to express himself as freely in oil painting as he did in fresco. In the fifth of his discourses on art Reynolds said: "When he (Raphael) painted in oil, his hand seemed to be so cramped and confined that he not only lost that facility and spirit, but I think even that correctness of form, which is so perfect and admirable in his Fresco-works."

Sir Charles, himself a painter who has ever felt the urge to penetrate to inner springs of the artistic impulse, traces for himself Raphael's development, unsatisfied with the commonly accepted theory that he came to his full powers largely under the influence of Michelangelo. Sir Charles points out that Raphael's frescoes in the Stanza della Segnatura contain elements of his finer later work, and they were done before Michelangelo's Sistine ceiling was first uncovered. This is to be considered, as well as the fact that Raphael's "The School of Athens," painted after he had seen the ceiling, "does undoubtedly exhibit a new massiveness of type and gestures; and elsewhere, as in the 'Sibyls,' the memory of Michelangelo is often present."

* * *

Not only was Raphael's fresco manner formed in all essentials before he saw the Sistine ceiling, but he continued almost to the end of the work in his early manner when he painted in oils, Sir Charles maintains in his summing-up chapter. "Only in 'The Sistine Madonna' and 'The Transfiguration' does Raphael begin to handle oils with some approach to the breadth and freedom which, in fresco, he attains invariably."

It would therefore appear that Raphael never quite threw off the Umbro-Florentine style of using oil paint which he mastered during his long apprenticeship before he went to Rome. "The oil medium, with its facility for fusion of tones," tended to suppress the calligraphic factor that rests upon direct drawing "and to substitute smoothness for emphasis." Finish and fusion, Sir Charles remarks, may produce charming effects in the hands of a master engaged upon small portraits and devotional pieces, but on a large scale they result almost inevitably in the lifeless surface polish which Michelangelo so heartily disdained. It remained for Titian and Tintoretto, working in Venice, to develop oil painting into a medium which the artist could use on a grand scale without loss of power.

Raphael found escape from the Florentine ideal of fusion and high finish in the oil painting of his time in the livelier expressiveness made possible—nay demanded—by fresco, which at its best is a medium congenial to vigorous and emphatic brushwork. In his "Parnassus" fresco Raphael worked "with bold sweeps of the brush, which caress the forms and break away into rippling movement when the opportunity comes. . . . Now he discovered the pleasure of rapid execution, and its profit in the increased spirit and rhythm of his touch."

* * *

He had come upon the secret of direct expression, the secret that was to become known to Tintoretto, to Rubens, to Rembrandt, that "from the very swiftness of their execution the curves acquire a swing, the accents of light and dark acquire a sparkle and vigor, which cannot be obtained by more cautious methods. Something of the artist's own energy passes into the substance of the piece and makes it alive." These rapid sequences of brush strokes "acquire a processional rhythm of their own." Almost any rapid sketch by a master will illustrate this rhythmic quality."

Sir Charles adds the warning that calligraphic fluency is in danger of running into flimsiness and even empty mannerisms when it is used other than by a man who has a real feeling for solid form. He develops his conclusions after laying out as foundation expositions of Raphael's fame and personality, the message of his work for us, the rise of the classical tradition, and detailed consideration of his Peruginian, Florentine and Roman periods.

E. C. S.

"My Russian Neighbors" is the title given by Whittlesey House to the American edition of Alexander Wicksteed's book known in England (John Lane) as "Ten Years in Soviet Russia." It was reviewed in these columns Dec. 23, 1933, under the latter title.

Scribner is the American publisher of Peter Fleming's "Brazilian Adventure," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns Sept. 30, 1933.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Munitions . . .

Many persons in these times are concerned about the influence of munitions manufacturers on world peace. They see the private armament industry as a trouble-maker. Typical of letters and comments that reach us from many sides is the following:

To The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

. . . I should like to urge an investigation of the armament question that would . . . determine concrete reasons for the failure of attempts to settle arms distribution among the nations.

The underlying cause of the difficulty in reaching an amicable agreement is no doubt a selfish fostering of racial antagonisms, prodded by fear, stimulated by ambition, and masquerading as patriotism. But accompanying this more or less abstract evil are the "little foxes" which take advantage of the mental turmoil, using it to further their own interests. . . . These baneful influences may be proved to be contributory causes of unrest. . . .

As a beginning . . . my suggestion is that the activities and relationships of the various private munitions manufacturers be examined. The coincidence of interests makes it inevitable for the munitions manufacturers to be subject to scrutiny when disarmament plans go awry. It may be recalled that at the time of the war the close inter-relationship between private munitions concerns and the national governments was too significant to be ignored. A recent book by a Viennese, Rudolf Brunngraber, entitled "Karl and the Twentieth Century," recalls these thought-provoking facts to our attention: In England, a number of directors of Armstrong's were civil lords of the admiralty or secretaries of the Committee on Imperial Defense; Lyttleton, also a director of Armstrong's, was a brother of the Lyttleton who was Chief of the General Staff; eight chairmen or directors of armament firms in England were prominent members of the National Service League; in France, two admirals and a brother of Clemenceau were employees of Schneider-Creusot . . . We in America also recall the industrious activity of the du Pont interests in Washington. As for the Krupps, they seem to have been ubiquitous.

It would be unwise to draw any suspicious conclusions from these facts, for it is surely natural for the manufacturers of arms to be close to the governments in time of stress. Nevertheless, because of the millions of dollars involved, because of the enormous profits accruing to the munitions concerns during war, the public has a right to wonder if these powerful firms are at all times altruistically inclined. Their vast influence could be very pernicious otherwise. An examination of their activities today seems indicated, for if their influence was so intimate both before and during the war, it surely has a parallel at the present time. If innocent, they need not object to this scrutiny.

Knowing that a great part of the multimillions in money connected with war obviously comes to rest in the coffers of the munitions factories, I should be interested in a proof that these firms are not some of the "foxes" fomenting discord. A fact which is so big that it escapes attention is the simple truth that without these manufacturers of armaments, there could actually be no war. A related fact, also not without significance, is that these concerns are about the only interests which profit from war. . . .

(Miss) MARION WEST.
Chicago, Ill.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gold . . .

In regard to Prof. Gustav Cassel's recent article on "Gold" and the subsequent comment contributed by Dr. Irving Fisher and others, they raise a question in my mind, which I submit to you with the hope that it may provoke answers from these distinguished gentlemen; answers as plain as the question, may I stipulate?

As I understand it, there is some $11,000,000,000 in gold now available for money in the world. There is also something like $12,000,000,000 in silver likewise available for money. The total of world commerce and debt exceeds these sums (estimates vary) possibly up to 70 times.

The question, then, is: Since the amount of money required for debt payment and free commerce so vastly exceeds any metal base, is it not absurd to further seriously regard either gold or silver in our international scheme of money?

To clear matters up further, may I ask if we are not on a credit, or "confidence," standard at the present time and likely to remain on it if we expect large commercial exchanges?

In conclusion, I should enjoy reading the comments of these gentlemen on the wisdom given in Exodus 20:23,

"Ye shall not make with me gods of silver, neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold."

ROBERT MULLEN.
Denver, Colo.

♪ ♪ ♪

Intelligent Production . .

I have read with interest the first two numbers, . . . and would like to congratulate you on these interesting productions.

We in Europe regard The Christian Science Monitor as being less of a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word than as a cultivated and interesting commentary on the affairs of the world. Our attitude is, of course, due to the fact that the Monitor necessarily arrives several days after publication. The appearance of the Weekly Magazine Section seems to me to recognise in a sense this directive function of the Monitor, which I have mentioned, and I am convinced that it will meet with appreciative audiences in Great Britain and other parts of the English-speaking world.

The popular daily newspapers in this country, with their vast circulations, approximating to the 2,000,000 figures in at least four cases, have reached an incredible level of irresponsibility, frivolity and stupidity, and to turn to an intelligent production, such as your Magazine Section, is an indescribable relief.

WILLIAM A. ROBSON,
London School of Economics.
London, Eng.

♪ ♪ ♪

Contributors . .

GILCHRIST B. STOCKTON was Herbert Hoover's representative in Vienna on two different occasions. The first was as chief of the American relief mission to Austria, and the second was as American Minister during the Hoover Administration. During the war, Mr. Stockton was first with the Belgian Relief Administration, and then in the Navy as aide to Admiral Sims. He was a Rhodes scholar from Florida.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND is General News Editor of the Monitor.

E. C. SHERBURNE was author of an article about some of the best films of 1933 in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3. Today, he turns to the field of sculpture.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL of London is widely known as an authority on the women's movement, but that her interests and abilities are not limited to this field is demonstrated by her article today.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON is now in the United States on a lecture tour which takes him from coast to coast. He has lived in France for many years and has written numerous books on French and general European questions.

HUBERT C. HERRING recently returned to the United States from South America. He has written and lectured extensively on Latin-American subjects.

RICHARD L. STROUT of Washington began newspaper work with the Sheffield (Eng.) Independent in 1919, and has been with the Monitor since 1921.

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Letters

How Far, Japan? . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with interest the article in your first number entitled "Is War Inevitable Between Japan and the United States?" by the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East. He points out that "the United States Government enunciated in 1900, and has since supported consistently and vigorously, the integrity-of-China policy, which assumes that the Chinese can and should be permitted to evolve their own orderly government." . . .

One may surely assume with safety that a policy held by successive governments of the United States for 34 years has been the result of a firm conviction that it was a right policy and best for the Chinese people. If this assumption is correct, and in view of the international law as it is today, it is a little disconcerting to read from the pen of one of your own special correspondents the suggestion that "it is difficult to see any good purpose is served by half-hearted attempts to interfere with the determined policy of an aggressive nation like Japan."

Is a great nation like the U. S. A. really to encourage the old policy of "might is right" which must sooner or later lead to war as it always has in the past? . . .

The present policy of Japan in China has long been calculated and is, as your correspondent points out, the beginning of the realisation of a dream which the leaders of Japanese thought "have held and imparted to the Japanese people since the war of 1895." . . .

In September, 1931, the Chinese Government appealed to the League against the action of Japan. If at that time or still more after the publication of the Lytton Report the following year, the members of the League of Nations, and especially the great powers, with whom the Government of the United States was in such close touch, had been prepared to show Japan quite clearly that her action, contravening as it did two, at least, of her international agreements, must cease, there is good reason to believe that the Japanese Government would have been able and willing to restrain its military higher command. And there is little doubt that even today, the same governments, possibly at the invitation of the United States, could check Japan if they made it clear that they meant what they said and were prepared, if need be, to enforce it by economic or other sanctions.

Certain it is that the League of Nations has been dealt a blow from which it will only recover by a supreme effort. Japan has been encouraged in the belief that she has only to show the mailed fist and the world will retreat before her. Already she threatens to demand parity at sea with Great Britain and the United States in 1935. And when she has completed her "guardianship" of the whole of China, or so much of it as is convenient, to what territory will she next turn her attention? And by what means eventually will her ardor have to be curbed? These are interesting questions. But for the moment it is clear that any policy the United States or any other government may adopt which encourages Japan still further in the belief that she can with impunity ride roughshod over the unhappy China will certainly not help to solve the problem.

London. E. C. HENTY.

(NOTE: Another letter commenting on Mr. Bess's article appears on the adjoining page.)

Bridges and Hyphens

BUDAPEST HAS BEEN celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of its decision to dispense with its hyphen.

This is more significant than it sounds, since exit of the little punctuation mark from old Buda-Pest heralded a new era in the history of the capital of Hungary. Closer linking of Buda on one bank of the Danube and Pest on the opposite side set builders busily working.

And despite economic difficulties of the past few years, building is still going on. A whole section of old Pest, where a Roman settlement used to bake limestone, is now being demolished to make way for modern structures.

The city is the combination of three ancient towns—Buda, Pest and Obuda. As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century Buda and Pest had such affairs in common as customs regulation, bridges, all of which were quite primitive, and the use of the river.

The highest authorities were accustomed, even then, to look upon the two towns as one, but the thought of union appears only to have come into prominence after the first quarter of the last century.

Pest has existed for more than a millennium, and as its name shows was originally a settlement of limebakers. The word Pest in the dialect of the people who first lived there means kiln or furnace. Pest was a place of business, handicrafts and handwork.

Buda is named after a prince from the famous Arpad family that founded the Hungarian state. It was a place of residences, the seat of the nobility. It was the real capital of the country, and here were built the royal palaces, the ministries, the cathedral and the best houses. Obuda is a quiet suburb, inhabited at the beginning by German-speaking people.

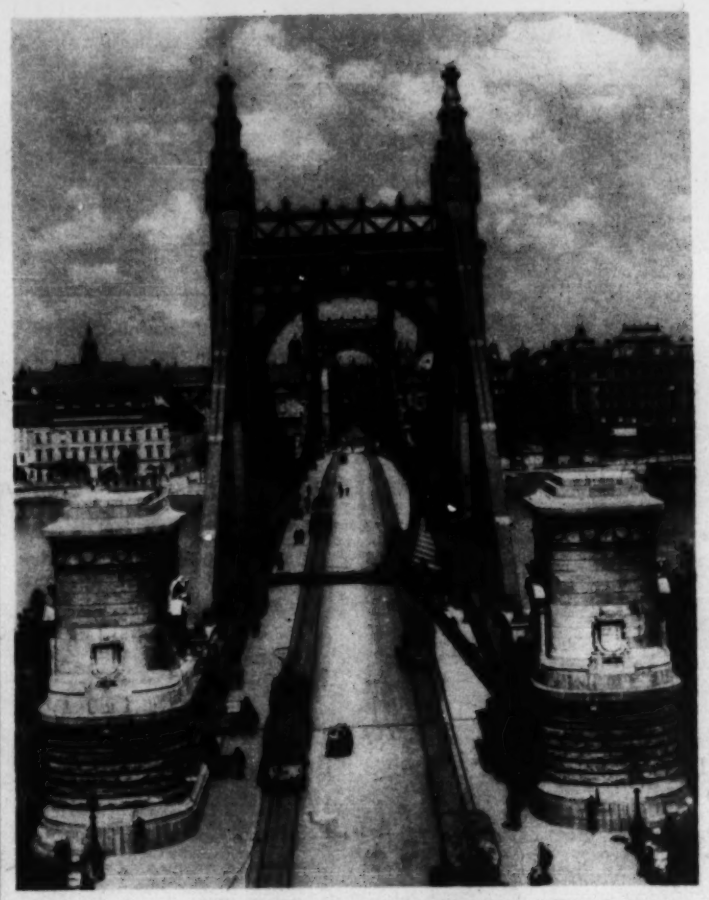
For centuries the best connection between Buda and Pest was a crude pontoon bridge, held together by ropes. This permitted a fairly lively traffic between the two towns, but still they remained apart, each retaining its own characteristics. The people of Buda have remained to this day a quiet, home-loving type, while those of Pest are more interested in outside affairs, especially in the world of commerce. A more lively sort, they have left the dreams of past glories and pomp to their neighbors across the river.

In 1849, the dream of the great Hungarian reformer, Count Stephen Széchényi, came true, and a fine suspension bridge was thrown across the river. It is hung on giant chains destined to bring the two cities together. This bridge is said to be unique, since it is claimed to be the only one of its size of which the actual chains are plainly visible.

Though completed 84 years ago, it still does excellent service and bears endless streams of motor vehicles, which hasten from the outer limits of Buda to the end of Pest.

It was in 1873 that leading citizens of Pest, Buda and Obuda, together with the government of the land, persuaded the three mayors of the respective towns that one mayor would do very well for all. Ever since Budapest has been written without a hyphen.

Since then the city has advanced with great strides. A row of the Danube's best bridges were placed astride the river, striking statues were erected in every prominent square, beautiful parks were created, and the island of St. Margaret between Buda and Pest was converted into the most elegant and delightful playground of Central Europe.



Permission of Ibusz, Budapest

ELIZABETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE
Spanning the River Danube Between Buda and Pest.

Our Kind Readers . .

. . . The Monitor is . . . a paper of much value. I am a new reader of it, but it has won first place with me. The Weekly Magazine Section will prove a welcome addition . . . Needless to say, we all are confident that future issues will contain many fine articles.

V. H. HAINS

Norton, Mo.

. . . Congratulations . . . I appre- great value towards a clearer and more helpful viewpoint concerning world affairs. My family greatly appreciated this new feature and we will look forward to future issues with high expectations.

ALBERT J. HOVEKAMP

Cincinnati, Ohio.

. . . The articles in the first issue on Japan and France were sensationally good and you are to be congratulated highly on this splendid new feature. . . .

MICHAEL CARGAN

Philadelphia, Penna.

. . . Congratulations upon and best wishes for the new Weekly Magazine Section. . . .

E. W. TEITZAL

Los Angeles, Calif.

Do you AIM...*or just hope...to* WRITE?

A great deal depends on your reaction to that question. Naturally, desire to write does not necessarily mean ability to write. Yet it is surprising how rapidly a man or woman with keen interest in writing will overcome personal limitations and handicaps. The first efforts of many of our most successful authors are crude and amateurish. Here in the Newspaper Institute, many students who are now actually selling their work, are those who had the most serious drawbacks to overcome.

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This and numerous other experiences with ambitious writers have convinced us that writers are neither "born" nor "made"—*they make themselves.* If you really want to write—and if you are willing to make a real intelligent effort to learn to write, there is no earthly reason why you should not get somewhere in the writing game.

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In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they sky-rocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment. Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

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. . Pecora

(Continued from Page 10)

The problem is made no easier by the presence of Senators themselves. Mr. Pecora is flanked with Senators on either side in all his investigations. Now it is a part of American politics—unfortunate, perhaps, but true—that the mere sight of a Wall Street banker inflames the forensic ire of some Congressmen as a red flag does a bull. The desire to make a speech, to vindicate Honest Toil, American Manhood, Womanhood, or whatnot, becomes almost uncontrollable in public propinquity to a plutocrat. A similar weakness has characterized legislators ever since the days of the ancient Greeks.

No fact speaks more highly for Mr. Pecora's force of character and diplomacy than that he has succeeded in mollifying the Senators of his committee; kept the control of affairs in his own hands, and in recent months practically molded the course of the proceedings. This achievement is made the more brilliant by the unhappy experience of two or three lawyers who were hired for short intervals to precede Mr. Pecora, and who had a sorry time of it; not so much from the recalcitrancy of witnesses as from the persistent desire among the Senators to do all the questioning themselves.

* * *

Mr. Pecora was born in Nicosia, Sicily. At the age of five he was brought to New York. He is the eldest of seven children. He went to Public School No. 55 in Manhattan and after being graduated completed a two-year "commercial course" in one year. His father had been converted to Anglicanism in Italy and joined the Episcopal Church in America, and the youngster entered St. Stephen's College, up the Hudson River, which is a training school for the General Theological Seminary, with the intention of entering the ministry. After a year of this, however, the economic needs of the family became too pressing to be resisted and the lad started work as office boy in a law firm. Eventually he was to get his law degree from the New York Law School, and become a partner in the firm.

Mr. Pecora joined Tammany Hall early and in 1918 was chosen as an assistant in the District Attorney's office. He served until 1929 and for the last six years of this time virtually ran the prosecutor's office as chief assistant. Part of his job was a crusade against "bucket shops," and he put almost one hundred of them out of business. This initiated him into the field of finance. Bank failures occurred, too, and Mr. Pecora instituted suits and proved law violations. Several bank officials went to jail.

Finally, Mr. Pecora prosecuted several Tammany officials involved in milk scandals, and somewhat to his own surprise, found himself, shortly thereafter, out of work so far as the city was concerned. Today he considers that it was the best thing that could have happened to him.

Mr. Pecora is naturally a liberal in politics. He supported the National Progressive ("Bull Moose") Party in 1912 and 1914, and then entered the Democratic fold under the rule of Woodrow Wilson. He resumed his private practice of law in 1930 and was making good progress when an old friend, Bainbridge Colby, a former Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, recommended him to the Senate committee, as its counsel. The rest is history.

What the committee has done in the last year is to dramatize certain grave abuses in the American financial system. It has shown loopholes in the income tax law by which Mr. Morgan, for example, avoided payment of taxes for two years, while paying them under the stricter laws of Great Britain. It has shown the disadvantages of mingling banking affiliates with banking business, and it has revealed shocking instances of banking malpractice, in which high officials played the rôle of speculators or gamblers, and placed their own fortunes above those of their depositors.

All these facts, in a steady stream, for a year, have been poured out to the people of the Republic. The political effects of these revelations have been incalculable. At a time of general social and economic fermentation they have kept public attention fastened on the primary need of a housecleaning in Wall Street. Such a housecleaning was long overdue, and probably would have occurred in any event. But Mr. Pecora and the Senate committee made its occurrence inevitable.

Letters

Said Too Much? . .

. . . As a former captain in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, I give it as my opinion that your correspondent, Mr. Demaree Bess, is being allowed to say too much [see issue of Jan. 3]. The logic and facts which he presents are all right, if you carefully read all that he writes, but played up under such captions as: "Is War Inevitable Between Japan and the United States?" and only partially read his articles will do more harm than good. He is very "informative" as to the viewpoint of Japan, but such matters of so-called "manifest destiny" regarding nation comes just a little too close to the "unwritten law" of our criminal courts to be of real aid in solving world problems.

If we are going afield to present the logic of Japan's occupying Manchuria, we had much better come closer home and show how very logical and probably inevitable it is that Mexico should evacuate Lower California, in favor of the United States, which already cultivates millions of acres down there and could govern it much better than Mexico ever has. Not that I am advocating this move, but I give it as an example of the way I believe Mr. Bess' articles are taken by most American readers.

My point is that there are semi-revolutionary matters inside our own borders that should have careful study before we help to spread the "Monroe doctrine" over eastern Asia. One such project now under discussion in Los Angeles is the proposition to unite the city and county under one set of officials and under one management. Also, somewhat more remote but equally probable, say within the next 10 years is the possibility of the division of California into two states, Northern California and Southern California. Not that we wish matters appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section to have too local a cast, but that before we set forth the distant world troubles as being too inevitable, or while we are setting them forth, we also make an equally close study of the possible correctional matters of world interest inside our own borders.

ROLF R. NEWMAN.

Los Angeles, Calif.

(NOTE: Another letter commenting on Mr. Bess's article appears on the adjoining page.)

People Who 'Counted'

The abacus, or "suan-pan" of the Chinese is not alone identified with Far Eastern culture. So widespread was its use that it may be considered a universal calculating device. Even the verb "to calculate" comes from *calculis*, the small stones that gave a tangible count in ancient reckonings.

Herodotus, in 450 B. C., noted that the Egyptians wrote their figures and reckoned with pebbles, "bringing the hand from right to left," while the Greeks figured in the opposite direction. It is logical to assume that modern subtraction, while it has lost its manual art of shifting pebbles, follows the Egyptian method.

Whether it is the Turkish *coulba*, the Armenian *choreb* or the Russian *s'choty*, it is still the abacus in principle, the computation machine on which the commerce of primitive times was estimated with an amazing degree of efficiency.

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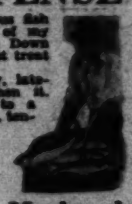

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months.

Take one of my plump, meaty, late-caught mackerel fillets. Examine it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich, tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve sizzling hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good?

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new late-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

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The Gloucester Fisherman
30 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

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Address.....

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